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THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued]

The morning proved beautiful, and one of the finest days succeeded that I ever remember to have seen. Our route lay through alternate woods and prairies, the former composed of large pines and cedars. Several considerable streams of water were passed, whose banks were not so high as those before met with; the latter covered with strawberries, so tempting as to induce us to dismount and feast upon them, and many plants that excited a feeling of interest, and reminded us of home: among the number was the red honeysuckle (Caprifolium), which was in full bloom. After passing extensive camass plains, we reached the Company's farm on the Cowlitz, which occupies an extensive prairie on the banks of that river.

They have here six or seven hundred acres enclosed, and under cultivation, with several large granaries, a large farm house, and numerous out-buildings to accommodate the dairy, workmen, cattle, &c. The grounds appear well prepared, and were covered with a luxuriant crop of wheat at the farther end of the prairie was to be seen a settlement, with its orchards, &c., and between the trees, the chapel and parsonage of the Catholic Mission gave an air of civilization to the whole. The degree of progress resembled that of a settlement of several years' standing in our Western States, with the exception, however, of the remains of the conquered forest; for here the ground is ready for the plough, and nature seems as if it were to invite the husband man to his labors.

We were kindly received by Mr. Forrest, the superintendent, who quickly made arrangements for canoes to carry us down the Cowlitz and Columbia river to Astoria, or Fort George. He also provided us with an excellent repast, and pressed us to remain over night, which we would have gladly done, had I not found that it would be impossible for us to reach Astoria the next day if we did so.

At this farm the Company have a large dairy, and are about erecting a saw and grist mill. The superintendent's dwelling is large, and built of well-hewn logs, with the workmen's houses, &c., it forms quite a village.

Large numbers of cattle were brought in for the night, which is a very necessary precaution in Oregon, in consequence of the numerous wolves that are prowling about; in some places it becomes necessary for the keeper to protect his beasts even in the daytime. The cattle, at times, suffer from drought, in which case the Indians are sent across the river to cut fodder for them, in order to avoid sending the cattle to the camass plains, where they would be subject to the loss of all their young.

The farm at the Cowlitz has no sort of defence about it; proving, as far as the Indians are concerned, that there is no danger of being molested: indeed their numbers here are so small to enable them to attempt any aggression, and their dependence on the Company, for both food and clothing, too complete to allow them to quarrel, except among themselves, and of such disputes the agent of the Company takes no sort of notice. The Indians belong to the Klackack tribe, though they have obtained the general name of the Cowlitz Indians. In a few years they will have passed away, and

even now, I was informed, there are but three Indian women remaining in the tribe. The mortality that has attacked them of late, has made sad ravages; for only a few years since they numbered upwards of a hundred, while they are now said to be less than thirty. The quantity of land actually under cultivation here is six hundred acres, most of which is in wheat. Mr. Forrest told me that the first year it had produced ten bushels per acre, but the present one it was thought the yield would be double.

Around the superintendent's house is a kitchen garden, in which all the usual horticultural plants of the United States were growing luxuriantly; the climate was thought to be particularly well adapted to them.

Mr. Forrest informed me that the weather was never actually cold, nor is the winter long. Snow never lasts more than a day or two, fires, however, are necessary during most months of the year. The housing of cattle is resorted to partially, but little or no provision is made for their winter sustenance, as the grass is fit for food the whole year round.

The geographical situation of the Cowlitz farm is in latitude 46 deg. 30 min. N., longitude 123 deg. W.

The guide that Mr. Forrest had sent for was one Simon Plumondon, whom I engaged to carry us to Astoria. He proved to have been the cookman of General Cass's canoe, when on his trip to the lakes in the Northwest Territory, and a more useful person I have seldom met with, or one that could be so well depended on. He had been for several years in this territory, having left the Company's service, married an Indian wife, and was now living on a farm of about fifty acres, at the Cowlitz, independent and contented. I have seldom seen so pretty a woman as his wife, or a more cheerful and good housewife, before her marriage she was the belle of the country, and celebrated for her feats of horsemanship.

Plumondon engaged several of the young Indians to accompany him, and with two canoes we were all accommodated. The price for each Indian was to be a check shirt.

During our short stay at Cowlitz, several Indian women brought in pieces of buckskin for sale, which they deem a necessary part of the equipment of a traveller. From them I learned the manner in which they prepare it, which is as follows: Immediately after the animal is killed, the skin, after having all the hair scraped off, is stretched tight on a frame, it is there left until it becomes dry as parchment, when it is rubbed over with the brains of the animal, which impart oil to it; it is then steeped in warm water, after which it is dried in the smoke, two women stretching it all the time it is drying; it is then again wet, and wound tightly round a tree, from which it is again taken, smoked, and drawn by women as before, when nearly dry, it is rubbed with the hands as in washing, until it is soft and pliable; and then it is ready for use.

Mr. Forrest stated to me that he had put a suit on, twenty-four hours after the animal had been running in the forest. I am well satisfied that no kind of apparel is so well suited as this to the life of an Indian or trapper, and all who travel in a wild country should be provided with such a dress.

About a mile from the farm-house we descended a steep bank, two hundred feet high to the river, where we found our canoes waiting for us. The Cowlitz was here about two hundred yards wide, and very rapid. Our company, or rather crew, consisted of nine young Indians. We were soon seated and gliding down the stream, while each boatman exerted his full strength to send us onward. Just before sunset, when we thought we had made nine miles, we landed and pitched our tents on a small island in the river. The island was covered with drift-wood, which soon enabled us to make a good fire, which the temperature rendered quite acceptable. When our supper was prepared, we found that our Indians had come away destitute of any supply whatever, and that it was necessary to provide for them. This I have generally found to be the case, not only with these Indians, but with the natives of Polynesia, both require looking after before going on a journey, and will seldom burden themselves with food.

At the place where we embarked, I tried the velocity of the stream, which I found three miles per hour, but in some places it was much more rapid. The temperature of its water was 48 deg. Fahrenheit.

During the night I succeeded in getting several observations of stars, for latitude and longitude.

The next morning we made a start betimes, in order to reach Astoria at an early hour. A short distance below our encampment we passed the east fork of the Cowlitz, which is smaller and not navigable even for canoes. We also passed the mouth of several small streams on the west side. Plumondon pointed out that side of the river to me as good trapping ground, and amused me by the narration of many of the difficulties he had to encounter in taking his game. About noon we reached the Columbia.

The Cowlitz river takes its rise in the Cascade Range, near Mount Rainier, and has many short turns in it. Its banks are

tolerably high, until it approaches the Columbia. It is only at high water, in the spring and fall, that the river can be used for boating; at which time the supplies from Vancouver are sent, and the grain, &c., returned, in large flat barges. The soil along the river appears to be of a good quality, a clayey loam with vegetable mould, over trap rock and sandstone. The prevalent trees were poplars, soft maples, ash, fir, pine and cedar, with some laurel, where the prairies are so low as to be flooded in the month of May.

On this river it was reported that coal of a good quality existed, but I examined all the places that indicated it, and only found lignite. This exists in several places, but the largest quantity lies above the East Fork several specimens of it were obtained. In the month of September following, I examined the Cowlitz, and found it exhibiting a very different character. A few miles above its mouth, there was not water enough to float even a boat, and it was besides filled with rapids. It is not navigable for barges more than three months in the year. The distance we passed down the Cowlitz did not exceed twenty-six miles, although we had been told that it was more than forty.

The route by the way of the Cowlitz will in all probability be that which will hereafter be pursued to the northern waters and sounds. Although there are many difficulties in crossing the rivers, &c., yet it is believed to be the most feasible course.

On our way we met with many canoes passing up, loaded with salmon and trout, which had been taken at the Willamette Falls, and which they were then carrying to trade with the Indians for camass-root. We obtained some of the fish as a supply for our Indians.

On entering the Columbia our Indians required some rest, and said they were hungry; we therefore concluded to stop for a short time on its banks. If I were to judge of the whole Cowlitz tribe from the specimens we had with us, I should say they were the merriest set of fellows I ever saw, full of fun, and laughing all day long. I became at last wearied with their incessant gaiety.

The Columbia, where the Cowlitz joins it, is a broad flowing stream, and was at this time much swollen. We had, after entering it, about forty miles yet to make, and it was past noon, but we glided briskly on with the current, although it was by no means so rapid as I had expected to have found it. Near the mouth of the Cowlitz is a high conical hill, which has received the name of Mount Coffin, from its having been a burial place of the Indians, and the remains of many of their coffins were still to be seen scattered over it. On the opposite side of the river is a high barrier of trap rocks, covered with majestic pines.

About ten miles lower down, we passed Oak Point, where the river turns nearly at right angles, taking its course along a barrier of trap rocks, which it here meets on its west side, and which rises eight hundred feet perpendicularly above its surface. On the other side of the river is one of the remarkable prairies of the country, covered with tall waving grass, and studded with many oaks, from which the point takes its name. What adds additional interest and beauty to the scene is Mount St. Helens, which may be seen from the sea when eighty miles distant; its height I made nine thousand five hundred and fifty feet.

By sunset we reached Termination Island, and had yet twenty miles to make in a very dark night. We had already passed the only place where we could have encamped, and the natives showed extreme reluctance to go on. They soon desired to return; saying that the night was very dark, and that the bay would be dangerous. This request was overruled, however, and we continued our course, though under apprehension of disaster. The Indians said that many canoes had been lost, and after I became acquainted with this part of the river, I no longer wondered at their objections to pass over it at night; for if there is any wind it becomes exceedingly rough, and dangerous for their canoes.

We found the water quite smooth, and glided on hour after hour without any appearance of a landing. I was at a loss to account for the length of our passage, until I found the tide had been against us. We at last reached what Plumondon called Tongue Point, and afterwards kept skirting the shore for so long a time that I began to have misgivings that we should pass Astoria, and began firing muskets, the usual sign of an arrival. They were immediately answered by others just behind us, and the loud clamor of about forty yelping dogs. These sounds, although discordant, gave us the delightful assurance that we had reached our destination, and might now make our escape from the confined and irksome position we had been in a whole day. Mr. Birnie, the agent of the Hudson Bay Company, met us at the landing, with lanterns and every assistance, and gave us a truly Scotch welcome. We soon found ourselves in his quarters, where in a short time a fire was burning brightly, and his hospitable board spread with good cheer, although it was past midnight. After partaking of the supper, blankets were furnished us, and we were made exceedingly comfortable for the night. In the morning we had a view of the

somehow famous Astoria, which is any thing but what I should wish to describe. Half a dozen log houses, with as many sheds and a pig sty or two, are all that it can boast of, and even these appear to be rapidly going to decay.

The Company pay little regard to the idea of holding or improving it, as a post, has long since been given up. The headquarters of their operations have been removed to Vancouver, eighty miles further up the river, since which Astoria has merely been held for the convenience of their vessels. It boasts of but one field, and that was in potatoes, which I can, however, vouch for as being very "fine." In former times, it had its gardens, forts, and banqueting halls; and from all accounts, when it was the headquarters of the Northwest Company, during their rivalry with the Hudson Bay Company, there was as jovial a set residing here, as ever were met together. I have had the pleasure of meeting with several of the survivors, who have recounted their banqueting, &c.

The U. S. ship "Peacock," Capt. W. L. Hudson, commanding, and the schooner "Flying Fish," reached soundings off the bar of the Columbia river on the 17th of July, 1841. On the following day the "Peacock" was wrecked. The Narrative proceeds.

The Vincennes having sailed, I at once set about preparing for the survey of the river. I found that, agreeably to my first instructions, Captain Hudson had lost no time in despatching the parties for the interior, but the orders I had sent by Mr. Waldron, arrested their progress. I issued these orders because I anticipated that it would be necessary to make some change in the route they were to pursue, and in the mean time they would have more opportunity to prepare themselves for the journey. Finding that Mr. Dana had not set out for the interior, I now saw and regretted the necessity of countermanding the orders for the party that was destined for the Rocky Mountains.

The boats of the Peacock were ordered to be fully manned and fitted out with all the requisites for surveying duties, and officers attached to each.

On the morning of the 9th of August, we began the survey. Some time had been before spent in taking a few angles and soundings, but with so little success, that I rejected the whole. The weather proved unfavorable for any of our operations, except that of putting up signals. We encamped at night on the small sandy island in the centre of the bay, where we were very uncomfortable, for the sand flew about and covered everything. In the morning we had a thick fog, when I determined to go to Baker's Bay, where we could obtain water; for that of the Columbia is not fresh as low down as this point.

We found the tide exceedingly strong, and having some apprehensions that the boats might lose their way, I thought it better for us to make for the Chinook shore and follow it until we reached the cape. It may seem strange that this precaution should be taken, but it is necessary at all times, even in clear weather, for the tide is frequently so strong, that it cannot be stemmed by oars; and too much caution cannot be observed in passing across the bay. As little frequented as it is, many accidents have occurred to boats and canoes, by their being swept by the tide into the breakers on the bar, where all hands have perished. The Indians are very cautious, and it is only at certain times of the tide that they will attempt to make the passage.

We reached Baker's Bay in two hours, and formed our encampment; and here we determined to remain until the weather should become clear, and allow us to proceed with our duties.

As no news had been received from Passed Midshipman Eld's party, whom it will be recollected I had despatched from Nisqually to Gray's Harbor, by the Chickadees, and as the time for which he had provisions had expired, I became apprehensive lest some accident might have detained him. I therefore despatched Lieutenant Du Haven and Acting-Master Baldwin, with a few Indians, along the coast to Gray's Harbor, which is about forty miles distant to convey a supply of provisions for that party, and to bring intelligence of them. This duty was executed by these gentlemen with promptness, and they reported that the party were struggling with difficulties of no ordinary character, of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

The weather continued rainy and cold, but this did not seem to trouble our native pilots, Ramsey and his brother George. While we were preparing our fires, these men were seen upon the bank, deliberately stripping off their clothes, which they carefully folded up, and placed upon the ground for pillows; they then lay down, and enjoying themselves with a blanket, slept as sound as if on beds of down. I happened to see them arising in the morning, and they appeared refreshed and perfectly content; although it had rained hard all night.

These men were exceedingly fond of rum, the hope of obtaining which, when the daily ration was served out, was the great inducement that led them to accompany our parties.

Before I reached Astoria, Captain Vanney, of the brig Thomas H. Perkins, had proposed to sell his vessel to the government, provided he could arrange his affairs with Dr. McLaughlin. I now learned that Dr. McLaughlin had arrived at Astoria, for which place he had come in the afternoon company with Captain Hudson. We embarked in the tender, but after proceeding some distance, we found it impossible to reach Astoria. We therefore returned to Baker's Bay, which we had some difficulty in reaching.

The next day we succeeded in reaching Astoria, and found that the arrangements for the purchase of the brig could be effected, and I therefore bought her for the United States, for nine thousand dollars, after having her thoroughly examined by the carpenters of the squadron. On taking possession of this brig, I changed her name to that of "the Oregon."

(To be Continued.)

CRAYATS.—Professor Hamilton's essays at the Buffalo Medical College on asphyxia, and particularly that form caused by wearing tight cravats, may be of interest to the general reader.

Cravats were first worn by the Crats, in the 16th century, as a part of their military dress.

Public speakers, members of Congress and clergymen, have themselves by wearing cravats and stocks, high and tight, thereby impeding the return of blood from the head. This can be explained on physiological principles. The brain, in speaking, is excited to increased action, a large quantity of blood is sent to the substance, and unless it can find a speedy return, produces congestion and apoplexy.

Students are not altogether free from the effects of ligation of the neck. It is surprising how little pressure is necessary to prevent the ready flow of blood from the head. Those who bend their heads forward, as in writing or studying, are apt to feel a dizziness and heaviness in the head, which loosening their cravats or collars altogether relieve, and the mind returns to its original clearness. In clergymen, who are particularly prone to bundle their necks with large cravats, bronchitis is induced, and the vocal chords become relaxed as the consequence.

Men who speak extemporaneously can speak longer and with greater ease, than those who read, as their voice is not confined so much to one key; and can be modulated with greater freedom.

GLASS PENS.—Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of glass, and it has even been used as the main spring of a chronometer and answered well for such a purpose. But for a pen to be made of glass, who would have believed it? Yet it is so, and most excellent writing pens they are. It is well known that with a flux of lead in combination with the silica, in right proportions, glass can be made very ductile. These pens are becoming more and more common, and they are perfectly anti-corrosive by the most impure ink. [Scientific American.]

TRANSFUSION.—For more than two centuries the idea has prevailed, and many attempts have been made at different times to revive the failing powers of old age, by the introduction, in some form or other, of the vitality of youth. The introduction of blood of a young and vigorous person into the veins of the old has been a favorite idea and subject of experiment, but hitherto without the wished-for results. The attention of the Medical Chirurgical Society in England has lately been called to the subject, and it is asserted (not, however, under the sanction of the society), that when fairly tested, the transfusion of the blood will, in certain cases of bodily weakness, prove a remedial agent of great power.

SPIDERS' THREAD.—Austrian papers state that a merchant of Vienna has lately presented to the Industrial Union of that capital the details of a series of experiments made by him to manufacture spiders' thread into yoven tissues. The thread is wound on a reel, and two dozen spiders produce in six minutes a beautiful and delicate thread, two thousand feet in length. The stuffs manufactured are spoken of as being far superior to those of silk in beauty and delicacy of fabric.

ACCEPTING A TRACT.—One of the city colporteurs in Cincinnati, some time ago, when engaged in distributing tracts among the poor, bethought one's about town, met with an amusing incident: Coming to an isolated building of humble pretensions, on the common he opened the door without the ceremony of knocking, saying, "Will you accept a tract of the Holy Land?" meaning the four pages of letter-press he had in his hand. The man of the house instantly replied, "Yes, be jabers, a whole section if you give a good title. But I'd like to know if there be much prairie or ague there to boot, or a poor devil."

Man wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.—The Boston Journal says: "The old practice of making boards with iron spikes in them, to wedge in, and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy thing to get rid of the world that it could be done in any better way."

Saws were afterwards introduced for the purpose of preparing timber, the blades and "saw-sets" were then invented for the action of the two handed saw. A new mode of sawing logs was greatly in use in New England, where water-power could not easily be obtained, in the early part of the present century, and, probably, there are places yet where they are known and used. A useful service: Saw-mills were introduced in Europe in the fifteenth century, but so late as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which "deserved a particular description." It is amusing to see how the invention to labor-saving machinery has always originated in England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663; but the public outcry against the newfangled machine was so violent that the proprietor was forced to decamp with no less expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. In 1768, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that, after so long a time, the public would be less watchful of its own interests, made an attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected, and pulled the mill to pieces.

SAILORS FLOGGING THEMSELVES.—The following is published in a late letter from Norfolk: "The United States frigate Raritan is here. I have learned from one of her officers, that since the abolition of flogging in the navy, the men who were disposed to do their duty, seeing they were compelled to do more than their own, in consequence of a large portion of the men being confined as punishment for neglect of duty, and various other offences, took it into their heads that something must be done to prevent the continuance of such a state of things. They therefore formed themselves into vigilance committees, and took upon themselves the punishment of all offenders, by flogging them up and giving them half a dozen or a dozen with the cat, as the case required, the officer of the deck being always particularly obnoxious just about the time the operation was performed."

ONE HUNDRED MILLS PER HOUR.—A Maine Yankee announces, through the National Intelligencer, the invention of a form of road and improved locomotive, which he says will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of one hundred miles per hour. The writer further says he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, "which are so palpably correct in theory, and feasible in practice, that every civil engineer and railroad man will, on examination, at once recognize and admit, as the desideratum, even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated." The next Congress, it is said, is to be invited to secure its adoption, and give to the world the result of the first experiment.

PROVERBS.—He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly.
He that is slow to anger appeaseth strife.
A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth, and a word spoken in due season, how good is it.
An angry man diggeth up evil, and in his lips there is as a burning fire.
A forward man soweth strife; and a whisperer separateth chief friends.
The discretion of a man deferreth his anger: and it is his glory to pass over a transgression.

The Christian Intelligencer states that the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is divided into twenty dioceses. Two years ago, the date of its last report, it numbered 1573 ministers, 1500 parishes, 92,223 communicants, 120 candidates for orders. Its present membership is estimated at 100,000. Nearly one-fifth of its clergy are said to be without parishes—a fact attributed mainly to the malapportionment rendered by numerous parishes.

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, slipping over the stones and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting our hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out longer than that of a man who is constantly sad and complaining. Prudent conducting of the concerns of life is highly necessary, and will succeed in obtaining and preserving health and no relief. It is a thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action, not to suffer, but to seek the remedy.

The population of Lexington is a singularly well balanced one. The total number of males is 1,000, and the total number of females is 1,000, leaving a balance of one woman.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Olympia, Washington Territory.

"It is not always safe or wise
To judge of matters by their size."

Saturday, June 4, 1853.

The United States Naval Expedition to Japan.

Though seldom entitled to credit, we are often doubted for the reason that they breathe unwelcome intelligence. Madame Runcer stands unrivalled as a notorious old babler, and if half the "choppers" she has told were printed and bound, what an immense library Satan might claim! We have always believed her to be the author of the narrative of Baron Munchausen's travels, which no auctioneer ever offered without the accompanying guarantee of "every word a lie or no sale." She is certainly an intolerable nuisance, and as such should be driven from the haunts of men at the earliest practicable day; but unfortunately, whilst we forbear acting, we must bear the infliction. The consequences of her misdoings are occasionally very serious, and in-veterate jokers as she is, not being personally acquainted, rendering us unable to distinguish when she has lied from when she has only been "poking fun," induces us to confess that things look unfavorably, and exclaim "mischief, thou art afoot!"

The rumor from Washington city, that President Pierce had determined to recall the Japan squadron, whose mission is of such immense importance to the World and interest to the United States, is well calculated to strike the American people with dismay. Having great confidence in the new Administration, we are not willing to digest the unwelcome story. We do not wish to have the great object in view defeated by any new-born motive whatever; nor would we like to see the attention of the United States withdrawn from Japan, for even the certainty of a successful war with any other power on Earth. If we have an immediate prospect of war with any European or other Nation, let the Navy be increased to meet the emergency, though an expenditure of twenty or fifty millions of dollars be incurred. When the object in view will not justify us in doing so, such a war should be avoided or else pre-considered a small potato upon which the whole energy of the United States need not be exerted. The American Mail Steamships on the Atlantic side, by the contracts between their owners and the Government, may be used as a valuable auxiliary to the Navy, and certainly the services they can render would more than compensate for the small deduction made from the regular force for the Expedition to Japan. We believe that if the Expedition to Japan is not eminently successful, its results will at least be advantageous and gratifying on many important accounts. Our anticipation, however, is that, under the wise and gallant command of Commodore Perry, the entire purpose will be accomplished, and a new and greatly enlarged scope will be given to American commerce, in which Puget Sound will certainly share largely. It is to be hoped that President Pierce does not dream of recalling the Expedition for any reason whatever.

To the interests of the United States, and especially of our Pacific Coast, the very thought is repulsive. Dollars should not be a consideration of the slightest degree. The Expedition should be maintained at all hazards and at every cost, and its commander should have every possible encouragement and aid. If his force should be deemed insufficient, re-inforce him by ordering the Pacific squadron and the China Seas Surveying fleet to join him. If steamers are wanted in addition to those already under Commodore Perry, why not call upon the Pacific Mail Company for a number of them, and pay their value? The contract provides for it. We can take no sort of excuse for the recall. Com. Perry can be reinforced heavily, at a comparatively small increase of expense, but really to our minds his present means appear adequate to the purpose in view. Under no circumstances will the Japan Expedition be recalled, —

—and no plea can be made to justify its postponement and direct im-

pression to our views on this we do not in the slightest our strict neutrality in neither for nor against. Our plan is to be for the Pacific Coast, and we hold

Editorial Table

Our good LADY friends, God bless them, have this week supplied "our table" liberally with cranberries, cake, milk and other good things. Ladies, we thank you, but cannot say more, for we are "too full for utterance."

Our constant and warm-hearted friend JOHN EDGAR, surprised and delighted us on Saturday evening last, by placing a "whole hog" on "our table." A good lead, and we would advise every lady and gentleman to "follow suit." Imitate friend Edgar, go the "entire ewine."

Capt. WM. PORTER, who is always ahead of the foremost, reached Olympia on Wednesday last, bringing us packages of papers from Adams & Co.'s Express, the San Francisco dates being up to the evening of the 23d ult., and enabling us to give our readers late and important news from all parts of the world, which would not have appeared until next week if our dependence upon the United States mail had not been relieved by the kindness and speed of Capt. PORTER.

ADAMS & Co. place us under renewed obligations to them for late papers. They thrive in business, because they are always mindful of their friends.

Last Sabbath the attendance at church, from town and country, was large. The presence of an unusual number of ladies revived the happiest reminiscences. The services made deep impressions upon the minds and hearts of the congregation. It was our good fortune to enjoy three excellent discourses in the one day. Rev. BENJAMIN CLOSE (Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church), preached in the morning. Mr. C. resides with us, and happy are we in embracing every opportunity to sit under his religious instruction. His courteous offer of the use of his pulpit enabled us to hear the Rev. Mr. MCCARTY (Protestant Episcopal Missionary) in the afternoon and evening. Mr. MCCARTY's visit will long be remembered, and surely we would be delighted to see and hear him again and again. A. N. HAMM, Esq., as leader of the choir, sustained his part most approvingly.

JOHN EDGAR, WHITFIELD KIRTLAND, E. J. ALLEN, and GEO. SHAZAR left on Monday last, in pursuance of the object of the public meeting held in this place on the 21st ult., to view out a road to Walla-walla. With all our hearts we wish them a complete triumph over every obstacle; and such is our confidence in them, that if they do not succeed in finding a practicable route, we shall be sorely disappointed in the views and the country.

We shall lay the report of these gentlemen before our readers at the earliest possible moment after their return.

Mr. A. W. MOORE requests us to state that the committee appointed to receive contributions, &c., by the meeting on the 21st ult., are now ready to receive the names of those who may wish to volunteer their services to assist in opening the road across the mountains, also whatever money and provisions our citizens may wish to contribute to that object. The committee are Rev. Benj. Close, A. W. Moore, E. Sylvestre, Jas. Hurd, and John Alexander.

EXPORTS TO PUGET SOUND, FROM BOSTON, PER SHIP "L. P. FOSTER"—Sailed March 29.—8 bbls. Apples; 250 empty barrels; 50 empty half barrels; 18 barrels butter and salt; 10,000 feet pine boards; 13,500 bricks; 8 cases boots and shoes; 30 bbls. beef; 58 bbls. cement; 6 bbls. codfish; 8 bbls. coffee; 12 packages clothing; 40 boom chains; 24 doors and frames; 6 bbls dry goods; 7 bales dry goods; 10 bbls. duck; 40 boxes and 60 bbls. flour; 350 feet glass; 12 packages hardware; 5,000 lbs. iron; 10 bbls. lard and salt; 4 coils lead pipe; 50 lbs. lead; 23 bbls. molasses and syrup; 44 cases nails and spikes; 300 feet oak and spruce lumber; 144 pails; 20 bbls. pork; 4 bbls. rice; 10 boxes soap; 20 bbls. sugar; 6 boxes tobacco; 6 chests tea; 21 windows and frames; 6 wheelbarrows.

We learn from the Washington Republic, that "the mail route from Panama to Astoria is extended to Fort Steilacoom and Olympia on Puget Sound."

Is it by sea or land? Who knows?

Gen. LANE has resigned the Governorship of Oregon. He held the office but two days. It is rumored that Gen. A. L. LOVELL, of Oregon City, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the 7th of April the Senate confirmed the appointment of Mr. WILLIAMS, chief justice of Oregon, instead of O. C. PRATT, who was withdrawn.

Change of Name

Our enterprising friend C. C. TERRY, Esq. has made an excellent change of name for his flourishing town at the entrance of Duwamish bay, hitherto called New York. It is henceforth to be known by the name of "ALKI." We never fancied the name of New York on account of its inappropriateness; but ALKI we subscribe to instantly. It is a pretty word, convenient, not borrowed or stolen from any other town or city, and is in its meaning expressive even unto prophecy. The interpretation of the word ALKI, being "by-and-by, in a little while, or hereafter," we must approve its application to a growing and hopeful place. Well done, friend TERRY, success to thee and thy ALKI!

We are informed that a steam saw-mill and several business houses are being erected at ALKI. An extensive square timber and pile business is done there, and good assortments of merchandise are kept by the merchants.

Brig "Leonessa," Capt. Howard, is now fully due at the port of Alki, with merchandise to C. C. Terry and Lambert & Smith.

Schooner "William Allen," Capt. Wilson, arrived in Bellingham Bay on the 24th ult., 14 days from San Francisco.

The ship "Tusku," Capt. Cushman, arrived in Henderson's Bay on the 25th ult., 17 days from San Francisco.

Capt. SLATER, of the sloop "Sarah Stodd," will please accept our thanks for marine intelligence.

The British iron schooner "Alice," Capt. Vine, will clear this evening for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with 40,000 feet saved lumber.

From all parts of the country we hear cheering accounts of the crops of wheat and other small grain. And from present appearances the farmers will have an abundance of potatoes and other vegetables to supply the new immigrants this fall.

NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Minnesota, which has for its object the construction of a railroad from some convenient point on Lake St. Croix or St. Croix river, thence to the town of St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi river; thence across said river to the Western boundary of said territory, at such point as may be deemed most expedient by the company, with a branch to the Red River of the North, and also a branch to St. James river if deemed advisable. It is designed to cross the Rocky Mountains at the point where the head waters of the Columbia, running southwest, and the Saskatchewan, running northeast, stand in close proximity, and proceeding in the same general course, it will meet the Pacific at Puget Sound. By this route, the entire length from Chicago to the Pacific is estimated at only 1,765 miles, and a portion of this distance is already provided for, and under contract by other companies. The corporators of this company are Robt. J. Walker, A. Hyatt Smith, J. B. Doe, Otis Hoyt, Benj. Allen, H. M. Bice, Franklin Steele and Socrates Wilson.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes as follows:

I have understood that one man has applied for space to exhibit a model of a machine which is to perform the journey to Liverpool in thirty-six hours. The next thing to be invented will be something to hold our breath in such rapid travelling.

A new application of the Caloric Motor is also spoken of, which is greatly to exceed Ericsson's patent in economy of fuel and in power, the fire being placed inside of the cylinder.

Another inventor has applied electro-magnetism to the piano, to enable composers to catch those strains of their inspired moments which they find so fugitive and so difficult to commit to paper. This comes nearer to disengendering the mind in its moments of excitement than anything yet known. Those are but specimens of what things we may expect to see in the Crystal Palace.

RICH DICKINGS AT PORT ORFORD, Oregon.—A correspondent of Messrs. Adams & Co. sends them a specimen of gold dust taken from diggings recently discovered at that place. These diggings have been worked but five days, and the average taken out by one man is \$40 per day. The gold is very fine and is mixed with black sand. Out of sixty-four ounces of sand taken out in one day, eleven ounces yielded \$880, and there remained probably one dollar in the sand. This gold is taken from a stream that runs through the centre of the town plat. There are several other streams in the vicinity that have been prospected and found equally rich, all of which will be worked during the summer. There seems to be reason to believe that this is the heart of a rich mining district. On the 25th ult. a new machine was set to work, which yielded \$200. At 2 o'clock \$150 was offered for the day's work and refused. It is the opinion of Dr. Allen, an old and experienced miner from Yreka, that the diggings at this place are the richest he has seen. [San Francisco Herald, May 18.]

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

One Week ahead of the Mail!

The Very Latest News.

Death of Vice President W. R. King.

We received by Adams & Co.'s Express, through the politeness of Capt. PORTER, on Tuesday last, papers of the very latest dates, from California, the Atlantic States, and Europe. We extract the following items of interest:

The long expected event of the decease of Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States, was announced in the Alabama papers, April 19th. He reached his home in Dallas county, of that State, and died two days afterwards. The news of the death of this esteemed man was received in various official and metropolitan places with tokens of sincere regret and sorrow.

The death of Mr. King leaves us without a Vice President, the Constitution having made no provision for such an occurrence.

In consequence of the appointment to the Governorship of the Territory of Washington, the Coast Survey Office in this city was placed under the immediate direction of Capt. Benham.

The reconnaissance of the northern route of the Pacific road has been confided to Maj. Stevens. He is organizing an efficient company, numbering forty-one scientific gentlemen engineers, for that purpose. He intends starting from St. Paul, Minnesota, proceeding by the most practicable route. The routes via New Mexico are to be explored by parties who will probably be under the direction of the Topographical Engineers. Not only the most practicable route, but much valuable scientific information is anticipated. Gov. Stevens on arriving out, proposes to proceed immediately to organize the Territorial Government.

There is a rumor afloat that a change in the Cabinet is contemplated. Mr. Dobbin is taking the place now held by Mr. Cushing, and Mr. C takes Mr. D's place.

It is rumored that Mr. Marcy will leave the Cabinet. Mr. Dickinson has declined the New York Collectorship, and Judge Bronson is nominated in his place. Mr. Borland was confirmed Governor of New Mexico. The Senate has prolonged the session until the arrival of Mr. Sloc, the agent of the Tehuantepec treaty.

An entertainment was given to Senator Soule to congratulate him on his appointment. On being toasted, he said, amongst other things, "I shall now, as a representative of this great country, cross those mountains, where twenty years ago I had to lie concealed as a fugitive."

Mr. Soule is said to be vested with unrestrained powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba.

The President has instructed Capt. Hollins to remain at San Juan until relieved by Commodore Newton, who is instructed to keep a force there to protect the Transit Company.

The N. Y. Herald states that a merchant who had returned from the West, asserted on "Change," that the emigration to the Pacific side of the continent would be very large the present spring. Numbers were preparing for the overland route to the Territories of Oregon and Washington. It appeared that the government grant of 640 acres of land, allowed to each family actually settling and cultivating it for a term of years, was operating as a strong inducement in favor of emigration to these Territories.

A fire occurred at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 18th April. A large quantity of government timber, together with the gun-gear of the store-ship Lexington, was destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at \$350,000.

Another magnificent Hotel is to be built in the upper part of New York city, under the auspices of James M. Sanderson. The exterior structure will be of iron. Senator Soule has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Mr. Buchanan as Minister to England. He has completed his sixty-second year, having been born on the 18th April, 1791.

It is rumored at Havana that the Spanish government had authorized the payment to George Law of \$300,000, for detentions, losses, &c., connected with the steamer Cherokee. The sum is to be paid from the revenues of the Island.

The discoveries of gold in Texas, heretofore noticed, are confirmed: large amounts are said to have been collected.

The stamped envelopes contracted for by Mr. Nesbitt, of N. Y., would be ready for delivery on the 1st of June.

The bill to indemnify the sufferers by the burning of the Ursuline Convent at Charleston, was rejected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 13th ult., by a vote of 120 to 111.

Capt. Thos. T. Webb, U. S. Navy, died suddenly at Norfolk, Va., on the 11th ult., aged 63 years.

Mark F. Taylor, Mayor of Cincinnati, is deceased.

Ex-Gov. James Iredell, of North Carolina, is dead.

Levi H. Gales, of New Orleans, well known in commercial circles, is dead.

Count Pulzky, it is stated, dined with the President some days since, and had an interview with him on Friday evening, by appointment. He urged him to do all possible in his foreign relations to assist Hungary, if she should prove able to make a stand.

Gen. Winfield Scott having determined to establish his headquarters at New York, has purchased the new and commodious residence of Chas. Partridge, for \$26,000. The Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, has given notice that the coinage of three cent

pieces, and their distribution at the expense of the Mint, has been discontinued, with a view to the more active employment of the force of the establishment in the manufacture of the new silver coin. Over thirty-six million of the three-cent pieces have already been coined.

Bunker Hill Monument has been twice struck by lightning. Persons who were in it thought it was going over. The bottom of one of the rods, where it entered the earth, was slightly melted, and a gentleman near the top, who was passing down and holding by the iron rail, received a shock from which he did not recover entirely for a couple of hours. The second shock sounded like the crash of a large quantity of glass thrown down the inside of the monument.

The Crystal Palace building is said to be a beautiful structure, surpassing in architecture, design and splendor, the English Crystal Palace. It was to be opened on the 1st of June. Contributions were beginning to arrive from Europe, and the indications are that the exhibition will be a magnificent affair.

The new mail route to California, via Vera Cruz, has been suspended, Congress having made no appropriation for the carrying out of the contract.

The Arctic Expedition fitting out by Mr. Grinnell, would sail about the 1st of May, Dr. Kane having returned from Washington with the necessary orders and instructions.

P. T. Barnum, it is said, intends building a new Museum opposite the Adams House, Washington street, Boston.

The citizens of Boston are agitating the question of enlarging Faneuil Hall, by putting on another gallery.

The payments made out of the secret service money of the Treasurer, for the secret inspection of customs, have been stopped by Secretary Guthrie, as an improper and wasteful appropriation of the public funds.

About one million of dead letters were destroyed at Washington, on the 30th ult., in accordance with the usage of the Post Office Department.

NAVAL.—Mr. Dobbin has rescinded the order for Com. Ap. Catesby Jones' appointment to the California station.

He has decided also against the completion of the California Dry Dock, which Congress provided for at the late session, and with the recommendation of the last two Secretaries of the Navy. The act, however, left it optional with the present Secretary to go on with the work or not.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen gave birth to another son at the Buckingham Palace on the morning of the 7th of April.

A large and influential meeting had been held at Newcastle, for the purpose of urging the Government to aid Turkey against Russia and Austria.

FRANCE.—The news from France is barren of interest, the French papers being full of accounts of the active habits of Napoleon and his wife, as exhibited by their daily drives through the city, paying visits, &c.

Preparations continue for the inauguration of Napoleon's tomb on the 5th of May. The Pope has concluded a loan with the Rothschilds for twenty-nine millions of francs.

It is stated that the Pope positively refuses to visit Paris.

SPAIN.—A Royal ordinance commands the enlistment of 25,000 men for the contingent of 1853.

PRUSSIA.—A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, between the United States and Prussia, has been announced as ratified.

A new conspiracy for the proclamation of a republic has been discovered in Berlin. The conspirators were connected with similar associations in most of the principal cities of Germany.

The King of Prussia has offered the Madai family an asylum in his kingdom.

AUSTRIA.—Reports from Vienna, said to be confirmative of the truth of a statement, that Britain had agreed to keep a strict supervision over the refugees in London, and subject them to prosecution for every offence committed against either English or international law.

SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA.—There is a threatened difficulty between Switzerland and Austria. Serious troubles are rumored.

GERMANY.—The news from Germany is full of reported conspiracies and secret machinations against the Government.

ITALY is as volcanic as ever. Reported attempts at revolution being rife from all portions of the country.

RUSSIA.—The Russian army had received orders to withdraw from the frontier of Turkey.

There is considerable activity in the Russian army and navy, and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, has been placed under the orders of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Russia disavows any intention of disturbing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dates to the 21st February. The intelligence from King William's town was to the 10th of February. Negotiations were going on with the hostile chiefs. Krell is said to have sent in some 100 head of cattle, with sundry assaigas, as tokens of submission.

He states that he has suffered much, having lost by successive attacks, at least 60,000 head of cattle. It was believed that peace would be immediately declared in that quarter. Counsellors from Sandilli had arrived at head quarters, and the report was that he and the other chiefs have crossed the Kei, and now pray for peace. News had been received in England, that peace was proclaimed by the Governor on the 16th February.

Mexico.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 7th May are received.

General Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico on the 20th April. All the places of business were closed, and he was received with great solemnities. He took the oath of office as President of the Republic, and delivered an address upon his inauguration, in which he intimates that his strongest efforts will be used to secure internal peace, and that the army will be organized upon such a footing as the security of the frontier requires.

On the next day, by decree, Santa Anna promulgated the "bases of the administration of the Republic," by which the Legislatures of the several States are dissolved. A Council of State of 21 persons is named.

The dissolution produced much dissatisfaction in some localities, especially in the State of Guerrero, where Don Juan Alvarez, the Governor, refused to submit to the decree. Troops to the number of 600 were sent against Governor Alvarez, who met them with a force of 500 at Costa Chica, and forced them to retreat.

Several individuals of note have been expelled from the Republic, amongst others, Gen. Arista, the late President of Mexico.

Gen. Almonte has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Santa Anna has restricted the liberty of the press, forcing public journals to have responsible editors; prohibiting attacks upon the Catholic religion; and decreeing fines for violation of from \$50 to \$800. A paper thus fined, to be suspended for ten months. In consequence of this arbitrary decree, nine papers have been suspended, and others are confining their columns to matters of religion and literature.

A government sale of muskets, and other military requisites, took place, on the 12th instant, at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and the Republic says:

A merchant of New York, engaged in the sale of military goods, made large purchases of muskets, and he and a gentleman connected with the American Colonization Society were nearly the exclusive successful bidders. The prices ranged, for each gun, from eighty-two and a half cents to one dollar and eighty cents, or, an average, upwards of one dollar and twenty cents. Fifteen hundred of those muskets will hereafter enter the defensive operations of the republic of Liberia, together with the swords to which we have already referred, and the clothing and equipments intended for marines will adorn probably the land forces of the African sovereigns.

Eight iron six and twelve-pounders were purchased by the New York merchant, at eight dollars each, and the balls were sold to other parties at eight cents apiece.

A PRESENT TO UNCLE SAM.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Democrat makes a wonderful revelation in his last letter. He says a number of wealthy Texans who have made themselves as rich as princes in California, have just entered into negotiations with the copper-colored King of the Sandwich Islands, to buy out his kingdom—crown and sceptre, throne, and even regality, down to the last bead of the royal adornment, and the last ram patch of the royal dominion. If the bargain is agreed to, we are told these gentlemen intend making Uncle Sam a present of the Islands. Thirty Californians have positively subscribed of their own means, one hundred thousand dollars to meet the expenses and first instalment of the purchase, nor do they entertain the slightest doubt of success.

THE STEAMER VICTORIA.—A Diver's Interview with the DEAD.—The plate in the Queen Victoria cabin has been saved by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world would induce him to go down a second time, as the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he ever witnessed. He thought he had entered a waxwork exhibition, the corpses never having moved from their positions since the vessel went down. There were some eighteen or twenty persons in the cabin, one and all of whom seemed to be holding conversation with each other, and the general appearance of the whole scene was so life-like that he was almost inclined to believe some were yet living.

MORRIS STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—The Cleveland Herald says that on the 1st of March, some thirty women, well backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, in Ashland, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor and the use of a bagatelle board, which had enticed many of the youth and some of the married men from their homes. He refused, and the ladies chopped his bagatelle table into kindling-wood and emptied his liquors into the street. They then visited another grocery and a tavern, both of which capitulated.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil states that a duel took place in that city recently between a grandson of Ex-President Harrison and the son of an extensive banker. On the second fire, the descendant of the President received a bullet in the arm.—Cause—a young lady in pantalots and short dress.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts and Minnesota have all given popular majorities against the sale of ardent spirits.

Never marry till you can face the music of the butcher, grocer, dressmaker, 28 cousins and several babies.

MARRIED;
On the 29th ult., by Rev. Benjamin Close, Mr. JESSE PURGESS and Miss MARGARET J. RUTLEDGE, all of Thurston county, W.T.

To the People of Washington Territory.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time, than simply to state that my course of conduct hereafter, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most untiring exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities.

M. T. SIMMONS
Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853

PARKER, COLTER & CO.
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Olympia, June 4, '53. 39tf

AUCTION! AUCTION!
ON SATURDAY, June 4th, at 12 o'clock, M. will be sold at Auction, at the old stand of Col. M. T. Simmons, in Olympia, 240 bushels of potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. Sale positive.
A. J. MOSES, Auctioneer.
June 4, 1853.

GUNSMITHING.
WM COLLINS, formerly of Portland, Oregon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington Territory that he has opened a shop in Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, where he may be found prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to repairing revolvers.
Olympia, June 4, '53 39tf

FOUND!
A T the house of the subscriber, one cigar case containing five cigars and two promissory notes, one payable to Edward Cox or bearer, the other made payable to Jacob Smoke or order, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and calling on
SIDNEY S. FORD.
Chehalis, May 26, 1853 39tf

NOTICE.
I HEREBY CAUTION all persons not to buy or take an interest in the land claim at Leguakot Creek, Nisqually, now occupied by F. L. Thompson. Said tract being on the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Co., under the Boundary Treaty of 1846, and having been by said Company improved in various ways prior to the date of said Treaty.
W. F. TOLMIE.
June 4, 1853. 6w36

FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL the Columbia Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Cedar bed, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money.
For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.
H. JEAL.
Olympia, June 4, 1853 39tf

FARM FOR SALE!
I WOULD say to new immigrants and others, that I will sell on good terms one of the best farming claims in Washington Territory. Said claim is situated in the far-famed Yelm prairie, about 18 miles east of Olympia. It contains 320 acres has good timber, good water, and excellent soil; is improved with the frame of a house 20 by 30 feet, one story and a half high, one thousand rails made on the claim, and about 12 bushels of potatoes planted. This is a rare chance for a good bargain. I or particulars inquire at the Columbia office, or to
JOHN McLELLAN.
June 4, 1853 3w39

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Wright, Colter & Co., is dissolved this day and date
HENRY COLTER & CO.
May 9th, 1853.

Copartnership.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership together with the view of transacting business in Washington Territory under the name and style of PARKER, COLTER & CO.
JOHN PARKER, Jr.
HENRY COLTER & CO.
May 9th, 1853.

LOOK HERE!
JUST RECEIVED per brig Kendall, a choice assortment of Goods, comprising every variety needed in this country. They are too numerous to mention, but consist in part of a large supply of
Pork,
Molasses,
Rice,
Cheese,
Salt,
Butter,
Lard,
Sugar,
Spice,
Beans,
Sardines,
Canned,
Starch,
Dried Apples,
Raisins,
A large assortment of Dry Goods.

LADIES' SADDLES
Bridles, &c., Flows, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Grindstones, &c., &c.
For sale by
PARKER, COLTER & CO.
Olympia, May 21, 1853. 37tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
PORTER'S LINE.
THE Ship PERIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address
WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Pinn," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidby Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings.
For freight and passage apply on board, May 21, 1853. 3w37

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capital of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all thereto belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH.
ALSO,
15000 feet of square timber, and
15000 shingles, put up in bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of
L. H. CALKINS.
May 21, 1853. 37tf

DAVID LOGAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Portland, Oregon.
Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.
April 28, 1853 37tf

ARRIVED AT KENDALL CO'S STORE!
EX brig "G W Kendall," Capt D J Gove, 100 barrels Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Pork, Butter, Corn Meal, Rice, Beans, &c., &c., all of which will be offered at the lowest market price.
Olympia, May 19, 1853 37tf

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILES, &c., &c.
New Dungeness, Washington Territory.

Wholesale & Retail Store, and SHIP CHANDLERY.
LAMBERT & SMITH have recently received direct from the Atlantic States, and San Francisco, the largest and most extensive stock of goods ever brought into Puget Sound. Their stock consists of the following:
A large quantity of Flour,
Groceries and Provisions of all kinds,
Paints, oils, Glass,
Powder, Teal, Shot,
Single and double barreled guns, percussion caps
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails.
A splendid assortment of clothing,
Blankets, Boots and Shoes,
Hard bread and crackers, &c., and
a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap.
All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose.
We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonesa," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound.
We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names.
LAMBERT & SMITH.
April 19, 1853. 32tf

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND
And Intermediate Ports.
THE line A 1 sloop "S E Shepherd," Capt. L. B. Bells, now lying at Steamer Point, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with perfect safety fifty head of cattle.
May 14, 1853. 36tf

Horses to Hire.
JOSEPH TEBBO would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again established a Livery Stable in Olympia, where good fit horses can be obtained at any time, for a trip to the Cowlitz or for pleasure parties. Good saddles, bridles, &c.
Olympia, May 14, 1853 36tf

COOPERS WANTED!
2 or 3 coopers wanted to make one thousand barrels for the undersigned at Cleveland, on Whidby's Island, as soon as possible after this date, for which the cash will be paid. The materials for the barrels are all ready to work.
D. SHOW.
Cleveland, May 3, 1853. 4w36

Shoemakers Wanted.
TWO or three shoemakers, good workmen can have plenty of work, large profits, and all materials found, by applying to the undersigned. Cash or produce given for deer, calf, wolf and other skins.
Fifty skins of sole and harness leather on hand and for sale.
JOHN W. BALLANCE,
April 23, 1853. 9w33 Nisqually

SCHICTWOOT!
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

ALBERT PETTINGILL,
SUPPOSED to be a native of Maine, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this office, or addressing Henry C. Wilson, Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
May 14, 1853

NEW ARRIVAL!

JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonesa," a large and desirable assortment of
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,
consisting of the following articles
15,000 lbs California seed barley,
Flour, Tea, Sugar,
Boots,
Coffee, Rice, Beans,
Shoes,
Pork, molasses,
Calicoes,
Tobacco, Saleratus,
Shirts,
Soap, Hats, Caps,
Chintzes,
Pants, Vests, Coats,
Muslin de lains, &c.
Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of
Tubs, Buckets,
Clothes pails,
Sugar and Flour boxes,
And a great variety of other articles which I will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Orders for goods filled with dispatch. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Timber and Spikes received in exchange for goods.
C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 3, 1853. 31tf

NOTICE.
PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steilacoom City, the following named articles:
Dried Apples,
Honey,
Pork,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Saleratus,
Candy,
Raisins,
Sardines,
Axes, broad and narrow,
Chisels,
Locks,
Hatchets claw,
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetings, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.
PHILIP KEACH.
Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 3 3f

NEW GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that one of the partners has just arrived from San Francisco per ship, "Howena" with a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Dried Apples, Candles, Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, Collins' chopping and Broad Axes, Hand saws, Powder Shot, Candy, Walnuts,
MENS' & BOYS' BOOTS, BROGANS,
Ladies Shoes,
Ginghams,
Coats, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Hdkfs., Drilling, Tickling, Kossuth, straw and Panama Hats, &c., which they offer for sale at San Francisco prices.
Intending to make Olympia their permanent seat of residence, the undersigned have made arrangements to receive with every vessel a new supply.
Merchants and Farmers will find it to their interest to look at our goods before making their purchases.
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, April 20, 1853. 39tf

SHEEP!
THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, on or about the 25th June, 1853, One thousand Wether and two hundred Ewe sheep or thereabouts, of the Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot and Merino breeds. For further information, apply to W. F. Tolmie, Fort Nisqually, or by letter, address "Care of Postmaster, Olympia, Washington Territory."
May 14 0w

WATCHES & JEWELRY!
G COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
(late of ST. LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to
REPAIR ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's, Third Door below the Columbia Hotel.
April 23, 1853 33ly

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MILL WORKS.
THE undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:
Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at \$3,800
" 14 " " 48 " " 2,800
" 12 " " 36 " " 2,500
" 10 " " 36 " " 2,300
" 9 " " 24 " " 2,100
" 6 " " 24 " " 1,900
" 8 " " 16 " " 1,600
BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.
On hand and for sale
A propeller engine of 125 horse power.
An English beam engine of 65 horse power.
Two engines of 40 horse power.
Three " of 20 "
Two " of 15 "
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
" of 30 "
" of 15 "
One flue " of 45 "
Two flue " of 26 "
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saw;
Flouring mill machinery; Burr stones; bolt cloth, &c.
GEO. GORDON & STERN,
Mining, marine and general engineers,
Valley Iron Works, San Francisco.
JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.
LEONARD & GREEN, Astoria.
April 9, '53. 303tf

JOSEPH W. TRUTH,
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND
DRAUGHTSMAN,
April 11 0w ST. HELENS, O. T.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SIGN OF THE LONG FINE TREE.

THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 19, '53. 1tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.
A ROUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a
HOSPITAL
at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with comfort and medical assistance all who may make application, march 26, 1853—29ly

Blacksmithing.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A J Baldwin, and is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a superior manner, and at the lowest rates.
Plows—I have also commenced the manufacture of plows, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish the farmers with as good an article as can be found in any country.
JOHN L. CLARK.
Olympia, April 16, 1853 32tf

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, (opposite the California House.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Turnbull, Monastres & Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853—3Hf

Timber, Piles, Shingles.
SHINGLES, PILLS AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms—He has now on hand
100 cords wood;
40,000 shingles; and
two or three cargoes of square timber and piles.
Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia.
HERBERT JEAL.
March 19, '52—28tf

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!
OUR EXPRESS leaves
PORTLAND, Oregon,
semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to
California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by
Faithful Messengers.
The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.
We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to
ENGLAND.
By the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to Panama, and from thence by the West India mail steamers.
Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the Isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other persons.
Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the
Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,
with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities.
NEWELL & CO, Agents.
Portland, Oregon, Jan 15, 1853, 24tf

Winn's Fountain Head.
Steam Candy Manufactory,
Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery,
AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts,
SAN FRANCISCO.

I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently deceived by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 78 and 80 on the door.
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September, 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises; neither shall be.
My friends, advised me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. THE FOUNTAIN HEAD, (as usual, is open from six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain refreshment at regular meal hours, may get refreshments at any time, when the crowd is not so great.
M. L. WINN.
Jan. 22, 1853. 2Hf

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and
San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed lumber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whole oil potatoes, grain, and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.
Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco,
Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway
Schr. "Geo. Emery," Capt. Briggs
may be relied upon for safe carriage of goods, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.
For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to
LAI YETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound,
CYRUS PALMER,
California street, Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct 9, 1852 5Hf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.
A Great Discomfort!
THE SUBSCRIBER having renovated and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.
SADDLE HORSES,
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.
Sept 1 0f
F. A. CLARKE.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,
Portland, Oregon.
EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in same to suit, on
SAN FRANCISCO PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK BALTIMORE,
BOSTON PITTSBURGH,
NEW ORLEANS ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON CINCINNATI,
LONDON.
Also payable at the following banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany,
Utica City Bank, Utica,
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,
Bank of Utica, Buffalo,
Rochester City Bank, Rochester,
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago,
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee,
Michigan State Bank, Detroit,
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland,
Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.
Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to
Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE
at market rates
Jan. 15, 1853. 25tf

Watches, Jewels, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do do.
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with setts; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses; Soler, Hanging and Table Lamps; Brackets, Tea Poles and Fishers; Bells and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852 3Hf

Notice!
NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP!—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand.
ANDREW J. MOSES.
Olympia, Jan 10, 1852. 19tf

W. C. Holman Wm. M. Carpenter
Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF IRON BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
Tr. Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco;
Maj. William L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co., }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory;
J. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, } Olympia
A. M. Poe, }
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1Hf

COWLITZ RIVER.
THE UNDERSIGNED have Balfour and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing.
WARRISS & TOWNSEND.
Monticello, Dec 10, 1852 10tf

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the Territory. Among his assortment may be found
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,
TIN WARE, CUTLERY,
CLOTHING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient!
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 1Hf

THE KENDALL CO.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, &
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS AND GENERAL TRADERS.
H AVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Sark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove,
Sark Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove.
A good assortment of
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE,
HARD WARE, LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia or
DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1Hf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate, as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early application from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1Hf

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3Hf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to
M. T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1Hf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS owing or having accounts against the Kendall Co. are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs previous to the departure of two of the partners of said Co. for the States.
by JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent.
Olympia, April 9, 1853. 3Hf

NOTICE.
BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE "DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA," OREGON.
EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Congress by the act of 5th June, 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of Congress has yet authorized the President to commence any on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 5th June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act, it is my duty to warn off settlers from the Indian country.
No assent or consent, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, in any settlement being made. The government, alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.
BENJ. ALYDOR,
Capt. 4th Infantry; Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'g. Head Quarters, Fort Drum.
Dalles of the Columbia. O. T. April 18, 1853. 5

Summer Arrangement.
THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.
Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, or the Multnomah.
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down at heretofore.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store Oregon City.
Sept 18 11. G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Summer Arrangement.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH,"
Capt. FOUNTAIN, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon City at 2 p. m., and returning, leaving Oregon City at 10 o'clock a. m., and Portland at 2 p. m.
The Multnomah will hereafter connect with steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
WARRISS & TOWNSEND.
Dec. 4, 1852 1f

POWDER.—The Japanese do not bury their dead in coffins, but place them in a tub two feet and a half in diameter, and a foot and a half at the bottom. The tub is made of a rigid dead wood, and is covered by a powder, called "Kumogata," which is put into the ears, mouth and nostrils of the corpse. The following is related by an eye witness:

An experiment took place in the month of October, 1883, when the cold was pretty severe. A young Dutchman having died in our factory at Desima, I directed the physician to cause the body to be washed, and left exposed to the air on a table placed near an open window, in order that it might become completely stiff. Next morning several Japanese, some of the factory and myself, went to examine the corpse, which was as hard as a piece of wood. One of the interpreters named Zephyr, drew from his bosom a pocket book, and took out an oblong paper, filled with a coarse powder resembling sand. This was the famous Dosia powder. He put a pinch into the ears, another into the nostrils, and a third pinch into the mouth; and presently, whether from the effect of this drug, or some trick which I could not detect, the arms, which had before been crossed over the breast, dropped off themselves, and in less than twenty minutes, by the watch, the body recovered all its flexibility.

THE WHALE.—The whale, having no air bladder, can sink to the lowest depths of the ocean, and mistaking the harpoon for the teeth of sword fish or a shark, he instantly descends, thus being the manner of freeing himself from these enemies, who cannot bear the pressure of a deep ocean; and from ascending and descending in small space, he puts himself in the power of the whaler; whereas, if he knew his force, and were to swim on the surface in a straight line, he would break or destroy the machinery by which he is arrested, as easily as the salmon breaks the single gut of a fisher; when his reel is entangled.

At a lecture delivered at the London Institution, by the Rev. W. Scoresby, D. D., on the natural history and economy of the whale, the lecturer said, "whales are known to descend perpendicularly from 4,300 to 4,800 feet; and at the latter depth he had calculated from accurate data that a large whale would have to sustain the pressure of 211,300 tons distributed over its entire surface, or about 137 tons on every square foot of its body."

WOMAN'S VOICE.—How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow, is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and as a gentle sepihr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and melodious tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure which the mind had never before experienced even in the moments of highest felicity.

COLONIZATION.—During the past year the Maryland Colonization Society sent 56 emigrants to Liberia; and the names of 60 others, who desire to emigrate this spring, have been received. It is believed the number from Maryland will be swelled to 100 before the sailing of the next expedition, which will leave Baltimore on the 25th of May, and Hampton Roads on the 30th. This expedition, it is expected, will also take out from 150 to 200 emigrants for the American Colonization Society.

Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless, but no matter; time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think and to write; the more you think the better you will express your ideas.

The Pacific Railway in Missouri.—One of the most remarkable (though not the longest) tunnels in the world. For 930 feet in one part, and 400 in another, it is cut through the solid rock. The approaches to it, for long distances are cut fifty feet in depth, faced with the rock. The tunnel itself is sixteen feet high, arched over.

A Venerable Tree.—It is said there is a cypress tree standing near the Mississippi river, which is 127 feet in circumference, 120 feet high, and has not a dead branch on it. It is elegantly draped with a large quantity of Spanish moss.

of the Pacific railway is laid out, and another track to Kirk-miles will soon be completed.

Maine has passed the law of the present.

r Stowe has sailed

of Suther-

Major, met at

gements for

rs. Stowe,

Will and Sentiment.

Example teaches more than precept.

Experience is the mother of science.

Industry is the true road that leads to honor and distinction. Boys look at it.

Composers often grumble at the hardness of their lot. True, their business is always at a stand.

It is better to sleep with an empty stomach than to lie awake with an accusing conscience.

Some men have neither eyes or ears for anything beyond the sphere of their own comfort and interest.

He that cannot forgive others breaks down the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man hath need to be forgiven.

It is hard to be civil to an unthankful person—it is like feeding an ill-natured dog that snails while he takes food from your hands.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for fluency of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under ground.

QUITE CORRECT.—A college student being examined in Lock, where he speaks of our relation to the Deity, was asked, "What relations do we most neglect?" He answered, with much simplicity, "Poor relations, sir."

If two youths commence the world together, the one with a silver spoon, plenty of pay, and a dishke for labor, the other with nothing but a determined will to be somebody, it is not very difficult to foresee where the "spoon" will eventually be.

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it? your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family has a better right to an O than our family," said Sheridan, "for we owe everybody."

Distress.—The contemplation of distress softens the mind of man, and makes the heart better. It extinguishes the seeds of envy and ill-will towards mankind, corrects the pride of prosperity, and beats down all that insolence which is apt to get into the minds of the fortunate.

In most countries the inhabitants are better fed and clothed than in previous ages, while the effects of machinery, everywhere felt and acknowledged, are constantly lessening the necessity of manual labor, and augmenting the comforts and luxuries of life.

If you would be popular, be successful—it is only the winning horse that meets with encouraging shouts, and yet he is the only horse that don't stand in need of it. Now, men are just like horses, only more so—if you "go in," therefore, go to win.

HANCOCK AND FRANKLIN.—"We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence, "there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall hang separately."

LOOK AT HOME.—While you say that the religion of your neighbor is like a garment that sits loosely upon him, be careful that your own is not like a glove that fits either hand. Those who have the least piety themselves are not unfrequently the most censorious towards others; a dishonest man is the first to detect a fraudulent neighbor.

Twenty-four letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand million of years, write out all the transpositions of the twenty-four letters, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages contained forty different transpositions of the letters.

The extended navigation of the ocean—the multiplication of canals—the invention of steamboats; only of the most splendid triumphs of genius—the construction of railroads—and other modes of conveyance, uniting comfort and celerity, are exerting a prodigious influence in the correction of errors of opinion, the diffusion of religion, and the reformation of governments.

Girls, do you want to get married, and do you want good husbands? If so, don't take pride in saying you never did housework; never cooked a pair of chickens; never made a bed; and so on. Don't turn up your pretty noses at honest industry; never tell your friends you are not obliged to work. When you go a shopping, never take your mother with you to "carry the bundle."

He that is noble minded has the same concern for his own fortune, that wise men ought to have, and the same regard for his friend that every man really has; his easy, graceful manner of obliging, carries as many charms as the obligation itself; his favors are not extorted from him by importunity; are not the late rewards of long attendance and expectation, but flow from a free hand and open heart.

It is observed by an ingenious writer, that "they who least consult their appetite, who least give way to its wantonness or voraciousness, attain, generally, to years far exceeding those who deny themselves nothing they can relish and conveniently procure." And it has been remarked, in favor of temperance, that the "miggly, who eat but sparingly of plain food, and drink nothing but water, in general, live long."

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS,
STEELACOM, PUGET'S SOUND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Sept. 5, 1882. 11f

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1882. 11f

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 18, 1882. 3f

D. R. BIGELOW, Quincey A. Brooks
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
Washington Territory.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Dec. 11, 1882—14ly

G. N. MC CONAHA, J. W. WILLY.
MC CONAHA & WILLY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri
Hon. John P. Weller, U. S. Senator from California
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson,
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett,
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Place Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1882. 7f

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1882. 3f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE
GENERALLY.
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1882. 11f

P. A. MARQUAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 5, 1882. 11f

Law Notice.
E. HAMILTON, WILL PRACTICE LAW,
in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Office in Morrison's Building,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
sept18 11f

HENRY TOOMY, JOHN REID.
HENRY TOOMY & CO.
LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept. 1, 1882. 11f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18 11f
Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Cobb.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY,
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascadia City, Dec. 15, 1882. 15f

NOTICE.
The store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sunday.
JOS. GUSHMAN.
Olympia, Dec. 16, 1882. 15f

A Large Assortment of Groceries
THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON
Trade is invited to the following:
275 cases nectar TOBACCO,
125 " grape
150 " W. Pucc's
50 half boxes Kirby's tobacco;
75 " Dill & Mulhoney's tobacco;
100 cases peach
80 " Twint Brothers'
60 " Virginia
100 " Aromatic
100 " Mills & Ronalds'
251 firkins GOSHEN BUTTER
125 bbls hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs,
500 mats No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard,
600 half bbls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard,
650 mats Carolina rice, 175 bbls C. rice,
675 bags C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches,
450 boxes Ad candles, 20 cases Clark matches,
175 bbls clear and mess pork, 75 bbls pork
825 lbs cheese, prime, 120 doz yeast powders,
260 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper,
670 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads;
150 half chests black tea,
120 bbls brown soap, 30 bbls S. W. soap;
125 hf bbls corn meal, 100 hf bbls mackerel;
175 cases E. Wright's oysters,
125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles,
400 boxes bunch raisins,
90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch;
75 cases Lewis' oysters,
125 boxes ground coffee,
390 reams wrapping paper;
50 bales Cigarito paper,
125 bbls cotton twine,
200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets,
165 cases Kennebec's fresh peaches,
175 Kennebec's fresh strawberries,
125 cases preserved beef,
75 cases preserved veal,
75 cases quinton, 50 cases green peas;
60 cases green corn, 52 cases tomatoes,
100 kegs leaf lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins,
65 cases sardines, 225 kegs pickles, assorted;
175 kegs nails, assorted, 350 doz ax handles;
150 cases brandy peaches,
125 cases strawberries,
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits,
190 cases pickles in glass,
80 cases J. ayup, 95 cases salt, in bags;
75 cases green tea, 75 bales Cigarito paper;
150 doz pick handles, etc. &c.
For sale by Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO.
Corner California and Front streets,
San Francisco, march 1, 1883.—31f

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GREAT CHEAP BOOK,
NEWSPAPER AND
STATIONERY DEPOT.
This is the oldest establishment of the kind
on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages, paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed books, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.
B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum.

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6 dollars
Graham's Magazine,	6 do
God's Lady's Book,	6 do
The National Magazine,	4 do
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	10 do
The Whig Review,	6 do
The Democratic Review,	6 do
Little's Living Age,	12 do
Kniekerbocker Magazine,	6 do
Electric Magazine,	10 do
The Banker's Mag and Sisin's Reg	10 do
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	10 do
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c., 10 do	
The London Lancet,	10 do
American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do	
Blackwoods Magazine,	6 do
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5 do
For two Reviews \$8; three, \$12; four, 16	
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20 do

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5 dollars
New York Herald,	5 do
New York Weekly Herald,	5 do
New York Weekly Tribune,	6 do
New York Tribune for Califor.,	5 do
New York Spirit of the Times,	10 do
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6 do
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	3 do
Philadelphia Daily News-Paper,	3 do
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5 do
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5 do
Uncle Sam Weekly,	5 do
Waverly Magazine,	5 do
Boston Museum,	5 do
Boston Carpet Bag,	5 do
Boston Investigator,	5 do
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp.,	5 do
Louisville Ky. Courier for California,	5 do
Cincinnati Commercial,	5 do
New Orleans Picayune,	5 do
New York Lantern, or Am Punch,	5 do
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do
New York Staats Lettingen,	5 do
New York Corner des Etois Unis,	6 do
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20 do
London Weekly Dispatch,	20 do

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, bookellers, pedlars and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portland Square, San Francisco
November 6th, 1882. 9f

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on consignment.
He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

Marvin & Hitchcock,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Groaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetic.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U S, in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer
A good selection of Agricultural works
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
German Grammar and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.
The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and select orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1882. 21f
San Francisco

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of
Mercurial Diseases,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stomachic Ulcers,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores,
Erysipelas,
Pimples, Bites, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and excreting organs. In many Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any violent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, or a sedative, or a purgative, or a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation; and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.
New York, July 27, 1840.
Messrs A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish, the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief, and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged, but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication, is that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss.—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
EXPRESS.
A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Wells, William G. Fargo,
Johnston Livingston, James McKay,
Elyah P. Williams, Alpheus Reynolds,
Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith,
Henry D. Rice.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills, and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, and connecting with New York with the lines of the American Express Company, the Harnden Express, Atlantic, Virgin & Co's Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.

S. P. CARPFF,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

GREGORY'S EXPRESS
TO OREGON.
TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.
Also to HONG KONG, China touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

Agents
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
San Francisco, " G. E. Clark
Marysville, " Frank Russell
Puget's Sound, " Crosby & Smith
Milton, " do do
Salem, " Wilson & co
Great Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor
Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11f

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD.
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portland, mouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, &c.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.
B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c. &c., besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmor & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Lettingen, New York Schnell Post, Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date I will keep a register of names of all persons arriving in our new Territory, and I simply suggest to those now here to place their names upon the same book, in order hereafter when any person desiring to know of the place of residence of any relative or friend who may live in this section of Oregon, they may know where to find them. And at the same time shall be ready to facilitate transportation to those who may desire going down the Sound.
ANDREW J. MOSES,
Main Street, Olympia
Feb. 5, 1883. 22f

DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.
WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

TREASURY FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.
Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept18 11f
DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE,
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Will receive Oregon Lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.
Refer to Geo. Githen, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Elkhart; Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.
sept18 11f

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853.

NO. 10.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
McELROY & BEEBE.

T. F. McELROY. J. J. BEEBE.

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1.00. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian":
A. BENTON MOSES, traveling agent
E. B. COMFORT, Postmaster, Portland.
SCHUYLER S. SAUNDERS, Gehalts, Lewis County.

Mr. ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Vic. TREVETT, Salem, Southern Oregon.

Geo. B. GOODY, Lafayette.

Wm. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough.

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HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend.

BILCH & PALMER, Steilacoom.

W. W. MILLER, Neskally.

E. D. WARRASS, Cowitz Farms.

S. S. FORD, Sen., Chickadee.

CHAS. C. TERRY & Co., New York.

F. S. HOLLAND, Oregon City.

A. A. DENNY, Seattle.

S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island.

JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]

"This acquisition released me from much anxiety, by providing accommodations for the crew of the Peacock, and at the same time affording a suitable vessel to continue the operations of the expedition. Captain Hudson took charge of the Oregon, and the alterations necessary to adapt her for this service were at once commenced. After making these arrangements, Dr. McLaughlin departed for Vancouver. He gave a passage to Messrs. Hale and Dana, Messrs. Peale and Rich having previously gone up the river. These gentlemen had already visited the country around the mouth of the Columbia, every opportunity having been afforded them by Captain Hudson. Several of the officers visited the mountain ranges, but did not succeed in ascending the highest peaks.

During the occupation of Astoria by the Expedition, the place became quite civilized-looking, in comparison to what it was on my first arrival, and a mart for all the commodities of the country. Besides our own men, there were many Indians to be seen lounging and moving about, seeking employment, or with some small articles to sell.

Short excursions were made by many of us in the vicinity, and one of these was to visit the primeval forest of pines in the rear of Astoria, a sight well worth seeing. The soil on which this timber grows is rich and fertile, but the obstacles to the agriculturist are almost insuperable. We measured one of the largest, which was thirty-nine feet six inches in circumference, eight feet above the ground, and had a bark eleven inches thick. The height could not be ascertained, but it was thought to be upwards of two hundred and fifty feet, and the tree was perfectly straight.

It was the season of the fishery when the Peacock was wrecked, and the Kilamuke, Clatsop, and Chinooks, were collected in the neighborhood. Many of these came with their families, and took up their abode near Astoria, for it costs them but little trouble to move all their worldly goods. They generally had for sale salmon, venison, sturgeon, moccasins, and mats. When the crew first landed, eight or ten salmon might be bought for a cotton shirt, or its value in red or green baize; but the Indians soon found that higher prices might be obtained for asking, and before our departure from the Columbia river, the price was enhanced one-half.

At Astoria we saw one day, when there was quite a crowd of Indians at the encampment, several squaws all dressed in their best attire. These were all more than usually attentive to their personal appearance. The principal among them was a widow, whose time of mourning for the death of her husband had just expired. Her object was to notify her friends that she was ready to receive the addresses of any one who was in want of a wife. To give such notification was, as I found on inquiry, a common custom among the Chinooks.

The widow was of masculine make, and what we would call a buxom dame. She was attended by seven others, of small stature in comparison, who were her maids, and all evidently accompanied her to do honor to the occasion. Every half-hour they would arrange themselves in a row, and the widow at their head, affecting a

modest doncast look, would commence a chant, informing the bystanders that her period of mourning was out, that she had forgotten her deceased husband, given her grief to the winds, and was now ready to expose another. This chant was accompanied by a small movement of the feet and body, which, with the gaudy song and consequent excitement of such an exhibition, caused the fair ones to wax so warm that the perspiration rolled down their painted cheeks; this, with the crimson flush, all tended to add brilliancy to their dark eyes, as they were now and then cast around upon the multitude of Indians, who seemed all admiration. I did not ascertain whether the fair one succeeded in winning a second husband, but I was satisfied that her exertions were such as ought to have obtained her one.

The Chinook and Kilamuke tribes entertain, as I was informed, the idea of a future state, in their hunting-grounds, which, in their language, they call Tamath. The road to them is supposed to be difficult, and none but those who are of a good character can go there, by the road which is called O-tu-l-hul, a term by which they designate the Via Lactea. They have a strong belief that all their departed relatives and friends have a guard over them, and prevent evil from approaching them. Each Indian has his tamath, or spirit, which is selected by him at a very early age, and is generally the first object they see in going out to the woods, that has animal life. Others create from their imagination one that has never met mortal eyes. The choice of a spirit, however insignificant it may appear, has a great influence on their after life, for, by its supposed commands, they are directed to good or evil, as they conceive that a non-conformity to its wishes would involve them in a multitude of evils, for they suppose it is able to destroy health, or preserve it, or inflict miseries without end.

They are, at times, particularly when in the water, pretend to hold converse with it, and talk to themselves in a low, monotonous tone of voice.

Kauai is the name of their most powerful god, to him they ascribe the creation of all things. A mountain is called after him, from its being supposed that he was there turned into stone, and they point out the principal rock, which rises in a pyramidal shape, as his statue.

They believe that their departed friends and relatives have a knowledge of what is going on among the living, and they, in consequence, will not eat in sight of the dead, nor laugh, for fear their mouths will be turned askew. With the dead, they bury, as in other parts of Oregon, their guns, knives, pots, and kettles, and I was informed that these articles would not be stolen when thus deposited. I presume, however, that such is not the fact, for I observed that these things had always been previously rendered useless, by either being burnt, or having holes punched through them, in order to take away the temptation to theft. Formerly, slaves were not unfrequently killed at a chief's funeral, in order to bury them with their masters. They speak of the dead walking at night, when they are supposed to awake, and get up to search for food. They have many superstitions, that have been already noticed, of which that relating to the salmon is the most singular, and the most strictly adhered to.

The god who made the Columbia river, and all the fish in it, they call Itlapus. He taught their ancestors how to procure fire, make nets, and catch fish. The first salmon caught are all tabooed, and they dare not sell them; they must all be cut up and cooked the day they are caught. A dog must never be permitted to eat the heart of a salmon, and in order to prevent this, they cut the heart of the fish out before they sell it.

Itlapus is supposed to nourish the salmon, and cause them to be abundant during the whole summer, that they may lay up their store of it for the winter.

Having completed all the arrangements, and the weather becoming fine, on the 16th we resumed our duties in the survey, which was now carried on with spirit. The stations being established and the triangulation completed, the tender, with two boats, was left to sound out the bay, while the remaining part of the force was moved up the river, to continue the surveys, in company with the Porpoise and Oregon; for I now found it necessary that both vessels should proceed up to Vancouver. This was not only to insure a more thorough outfit for the Oregon, but it also served to forward the surveying duties, and to afford the officers and men such quarters at night as would protect them from the sickly season, that was approaching, and of which we had received such unfavorable accounts.

On the 18th of August, I left Astoria, with the Porpoise and Oregon, to continue the survey. We reached Tongue Point, where we anchored, previously to crossing the strait to the opposite side of the river, through the crooked channel which was then believed to be the only passage by which a vessel of any class could ascend the stream.

On the 10th, the vessels attempted to pass through this channel, but on entering it they both took the ground. The tide was at its full height and soon began to fall, when the Porpoise began to keel over, un-

til she fell on her beam-ends. We were in hopes that the night tide would be sufficient to float her off, but we found its rise less by nearly a foot than that of the day; it therefore became necessary to make extraordinary exertions to prepare for the next day's tide by buying her up with casks, which fortunately we had at hand, on board the Oregon. It now became necessary to float her off, in order to avoid a second failure. We therefore had recourse to passing her chain-cable under her bottom, to which a line of casks was lashed on the weather side, at the same time the launch was suspended as a weight from her masthead to preserve her in the same position. The hawsers that had been landed at Astoria by our store-vessels were sent for and attached to the bungs and anchors, and so placed, as to haul her at once into the deepest water and through the narrow pass. When all was prepared, a strong wind arose from the seaward, and caused a swell which broke adrift some of the casks, leaving sufficient, however, to float her before high water.

I was much relieved when I saw her again float, for I had felt not a little anxious in the drifting sands of the river she might have formed a bed, which would have placed it out of our power to get her off before the next spring tides, and would have compelled us to discharge all her guns, &c. Although this would have been attended with a great of trouble, it would have been of little consequence compared with the loss of time, which we could ill afford to spare.

After getting her off, we ran up the river a few miles, and anchored just below the Pillar Rock, and opposite to Waikakum. Waikakum belongs to a chief named Skamakewa, and is a large lodge, picketed around with planks.

Mr. Hale passed two days there, and obtained much interesting information from him relative to his tribe. This chief formerly lived in a large tribe under him, but since the year 1830 the fever has destroyed them nearly all. The portion of this country more immediately affected by this scourge extends along the banks of the river from the ocean to the Cascades, but that part of it which is within the influence of the ocean tides, is the least subject to its ravages. When an Indian contracts this disease he seldom recovers, for the treatment he goes through is sufficient to kill a person in good health.

Pillar Rock is called by the Indians Tapueta, after the name of a chief, who in bygone days lived at the falls of the Columbia, and who, having incurred the displeasure of their spirit, called Talapou, was turned into a rock, and placed where he would be washed by the waters of the great river. The rock is twenty-five feet high, and only ten feet square at its top; it is composed of conglomerate or pudding-stone, and is fast crumbling to pieces. I found great difficulty in ascending it.

The next morning in proceeding up the river to carry on the survey, one of the small boats of the Porpoise, that we had in tow, was, through the negligence of her crew, capsized. Every thing in her except her oars was lost, and in addition to this the accident caused us much detention.

In the afternoon we reached Cathlamet Point, and anchored at the lower end of Puget Island, where we passed the next day (Sunday). On Monday we again resumed our surveying duties, and reached Oak Point, where the river takes a turn to the southward and eastward. On the 24th, Lieutenant Emmons joined me, and received his instructions to pass through the country to the south, and join the ship at San Francisco.

Just before reaching Walker's Island we ran aground, by the pilot mistaking his marks, but were soon relieved. In the evening of the next day, we reached Mount Coffin, at the mouth of the Cowitz. This mountain afforded a favorable point for astronomical observations, being seven hundred and ten feet high, and quite isolated. The canoe used by the Indians as coffins are seen upon it in every direction, in all stages of decay. They are supported between trees, at the height of four or five feet above the ground, and about them are hung the utensils that had belonged to the deceased, or that had been offered as tokens of respect.

I remained the whole day on the top of this mountain, and obtained a full set of observations; the weather being remarkably clear and beautiful. Here my boat's crew carefully omitted to extinguish the fire they had used for cooking our dinner, and as we were pulling off to the brig, I regretted to see that the fire had spread, and was enveloping the whole area of the mountain; but there was no help for it. The fire continued to rage throughout the night, until it was burnt. I took the earliest opportunity of explaining to the Indians in the neighborhood, that the fire was accidental, and after receiving a few small presents, they appeared satisfied that it was so. But a few years earlier, the consequence of such carelessness would have been a hostile attack, that might have involved us in difficulty of no ordinary kind. We had a minor punishment to undergo, for the smoke was so great that it enveloped all the signals towards the mouth of the river, and made it necessary for me to anchor within sight of Mount Coffin till the next morning.

On the 28th, we anchored off Vancouver. The Columbia river was now very different in appearance from what it had been in the month of June. The stream was confined within its narrow limits, and was nineteen feet below high-water mark.

The Indians were now encamped on the straits, over which the volume of water had rushed, in its swollen state, with irresistible force. Vancouver exhibited the aspect of an extensive farming establishment, with its well-stored granaries, stacks of grain, &c. All showed that the crops had been plentiful, and gave ample proof of the industry and success of agriculture.

Soon after the wreck of the Peacock, Captain Hudson, hearing that Dr. McLaughlin was in want of horses to aid him in the harvest, dispatched the Kanakas belonging to the Peacock up to Vancouver, to assist in gathering it. It afforded me some pleasure to contribute this aid, and thus in some small degree to repay the attentions and kindness of the Company's officers.

While at Vancouver, my time was taken up by the astronomic and magnetic observations. The former gave its position in longitude 122 deg. 39 min. 34 sec. W., and latitude 45 deg. 36 min. 53 sec. N. Having understood from the gentlemen at Vancouver, that both Mr. David Douglas and Captain Belcher had found some discrepancies in their magnetic observations, which were quite unaccountable; and as they had experimented within the fort, I determined to make mine in my tent, on the banks of the river, where no apparent local attraction existed. There were, notwithstanding, some irregularities, which I could not account for.

While I was thus engaged, Captain Hudson carried on the repairs of the Oregon with great rapidity. The articles necessary for this purpose, which we ourselves were not able to supply, were cheerfully furnished us, at reasonable prices, from the stores and workshops of the Company. Indeed, nothing could exceed the kind attentions that were lavished upon us, and the moment we expressed a desire, it was immediately complied with.

On the 1st of September, Passed Midshipman Eld and Colvocoressa, with Mr. Brackenridge and party, arrived. Orders were immediately given for them to join Lt. Emmons's party, on the Willamette; and they were finally despatched on their tour through to California.

It will be remembered that Passed Midshipman Eld and Colvocoressa were ordered to make a journey through the Chickadee country, to Gray's Harbor, just as the ship was getting under way from Nisqually, and that circumstances rendered their departure more hurried than it was desirable it should be. But through the kindness of Mr. Anderson and Captains McNeil and Scarborough, the party was not left in want of anything very material.

They left Nisqually on the 19th of July, and proceeded towards one of the southwest arms of Puget Sound, (of which we had but a few days before finished the survey) in two canoes, that had been purchased. They were sorry craft, but better could not be procured, and Mr. Eld was not disposed to delay on account of imaginary difficulties.

I had told him he might be absent for forty days on his own resources, as I calculated he would, by the assistance of the Indians, be able to obtain both fish and game. I also enjoined upon him great attention to economy in the use of his provisions.

On the same evening, he arrived within a short distance of the portage, and the next morning, Mr. Colvocoressa went, with the sergeant and boy, to an old squaw chief who had promised, at Nisqually, to be their guide to the Sachal river, (Black river) and to furnish horses and men to cross the portage. They returned at an early hour, without either horses or Indians, but with the promise that they should be furnished the next day. The next morning they found that the chief had arrived, with five horses and a number of Indians, and was ready to transport the baggage. Some time, however, elapsed before an arrangement could be made for the large canoe, which was thought to be too heavy to transport, but this was finally settled by the same personage offering another in lieu of it, which, though of smaller dimensions, was accepted. Ten Indians were furnished to transport it and the rest of the articles, and they were soon in a condition to move. This dispatch was principally owing to the directions and management of the squaw chief, who seemed to exercise more authority than any that had been met with; indeed, her whole character and conduct placed her much above those around her. Her dress was neat, and her whole establishment bore the indications of Indian opulence. Although her husband was present, he seemed under such good discipline, as to warrant the belief that the wife was the ruling power, or, to express it in more homely language, "wore the breeches."

The portage was easily accomplished, it passed through a forest of lofty spruce and maple trees, with an undergrowth of common hazel and spirea. Its length was four miles. The soil was composed of a shallow black, sandy, vegetable earth.

(To be Continued.)

The present is the mould of the future.

Description of Jesus.

The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, when he deprived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written at the time and on the spot when Jesus commenced his ministry, by Publius Lemulus, Governor of Judea, to the Senate of Rome—Caesar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days for the Governor to write home any events of importance which transpired while he held his office.

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS—There appeared in these days our days, a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a prophet of great truth; but his own disciples call him the son of God. He hath raised the dead, cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as the beholder may both love and fear. His hair is the color of the filbert, when fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward, it is of a more orient color, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head there is a seam of long hair, after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle; beautified with a comely red, his beard is the color of his hair, and thick, not of any great height, but forked. In reposing, he is terrible; in administering, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, many have seen him weep. A man for his surpassing beauty, exceeding the children of man."

ONE MILLION LETTERS DESTROYED.—The Washington Republic says that 700 bushels of dead letters were burned in Monument Square a few weeks since. Their number is stated to have been about one million; in other words, the paper on which they were written, would alone make 2,063 reams, and the ink made use of would probably fill some thousands of bottles. But these are small matters compared with the wasted anxiety and the hope deferred of hundreds of thousands of parents and children, friends and lovers, who have written in vain these interdicted epistles. Hard-hearted creditors, speculators, patent medicine vendors, lottery ticket dealers, and the whole tribe of men who write letters that nobody wants to receive, deserve little sympathy for the fate of their contributions to this holocaust. But it is otherwise with the multitude of those destroyed epistles, that were freighted with affection and friendship, that contained a mother's council or a sister's love. It seems needless that such an immense number of letters should be written in vain. If any means of abating this considerable evil could be devised, it would be eminently desirable.

PLEASE TO STOP MY PAPER.—"I am going to stop my paper," said a miserly subscriber to a newspaper, to one of his neighbors; "I cannot afford to take it."

"How much does it cost a year?" asked the neighbor.

"Five dollars," was the reply.

"And can't you afford five dollars a year?" "Think of it: only five dollars a year! A year is a long time. Perhaps you have only a few shillings to spend on earth. A year! a whole year! and only five dollars a year! And what do you get for your money? A pleasing, useful sheet, giving you the news of the week, and a large amount of reading matter—political, philosophical, grave, and humorous. And you can't afford five dollars for such a paper a whole year?"

"Well, I declare, neighbor, you talk like an experienced man. I never thought of it in just that light before. It is only five dollars a year, the paper comes to me every week, and I love to read it. I always find something in it that's interesting to me. And moreover, on the second thought, I perceive that after all, a good newspaper is about the cheapest thing a man can have. I'll go it another year if it bursts me."

A MINE OF WEALTH.—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, in an address recently delivered in Boston, on Palestine, alluded to the following circumstance:

"The Shiaks or Arab chiefs, are in the habit of burying their treasure in the sand of the desert; no matter what it is, an American half eagle or a tin box, anything they wish to preserve secure, they immediately repair to the desert and deposit it, where none but themselves can hope to find it."

When the doctor visited the Dead Sea, he hired Shiaks to accompany him as guides and protectors; he gave five dollars to each, besides the present always necessary at the close of a bargain; the Shiaks went immediately out into a desert place to deposit their money.

Some of these Arabs live to be 125 years old; they continue to bury their wealth as long as they live; they are reputed to be wealthy because they have much wealth buried; increase of riches make scarce any difference in their indulgence, or mode of life. In their old age they forget where the articles are deposited, and die without ever leaving anything for their children.

Will you be content?

Never wish a thing done by me, if I shall not strive to purchase wealth.

Remorse very often bars the arrow of affliction.

Some show quality often deserves a number of wealthy ones.

Men's arguments often prove nothing but their wishes.

None are so weary as those who never work.

Men are often resigned but never contented.

Undeserved popularity is the prelude to contempt.

Most men die before they have learned to live.

If we cannot escape the evils of life by shrinking from its duties.

If life improves the character death will improve the condition.

When men try to get more good than comes from well doing, they always get less.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT.—A correspondent in Washington furnishes an anecdote of General Pierce, which will give our readers some idea of the man without the politician. A few days since the President appointed an individual to a responsible and lucrative office in a distant part of the country, on the recommendation of two of the United States Senators, and the Senate confirmed the appointment. This gratifying event produced an exhilarating effect upon the successful applicant for office, who so far forgot himself as to indulge in a "glorious jollification." As he was lodging at a fashionable hotel, his disgraceful conduct became known, and was freely commented on—indeed, it became the "town talk." The Senators who had recommended him to the favor of the President, finding that he had disgraced himself and was unworthy of confidence, waited upon the President, stated the facts, and asked for his removal from office. "Gentlemen," said the President in reply, "this man was nominated by me, on your recommendation; and at your solicitation, to an office under the government; and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. You now say that his habits are intemperate, and that he is unworthy of the situation. But if I were to remove him now, the consequence would be inevitable: he would be disgraced, and his removal would lead him to find solace in the intoxicating bowl, and he would become a confirmed nebbish; whereas if this conversation is repeated to him, he may and probably will reform, and become a sober and exemplary citizen. I shall not remove him from office for this offence; but this, as it has been the first, so will it be the last time I can forgive him."

Satisfied with the Rappings.

The Boston Journal gives an account of a recent visit of a worthy man of that commercial metropolis to a "medium" to witness the wonders of spiritual rappings. He had lived twelve years with a notorious shrew, who at last died, soon after which he married a young woman of comely person and pleasant disposition. On inquiring if any spirits were present, he was answered by raps in the affirmative. "Who?" "The spirit of Malinda, your deceased wife."

"Ah!" exclaimed he, with a gesture of alarm; but, recovering himself, he kindly inquired, "are you satisfied with your condition? Are you happy?" "Perfectly so," replied the spirit. "So am I," gruffly exclaimed the man, the ungallant inquirer, as he turned upon his heel and walked off.

EASTERN ETIQUETTE.

The Emperor Maceo was one day hunting, when a furious stag ran at him and caught him by the girdle, and would have dragged him from his horse and killed him, but for the presence of mind of one of his attendants, who drew his sword and severed the girdle, thus saving the Emperor's life. For this piece of service the attendant was sentenced to have his head struck off, because he presumed to expose his drawn sword so near the person of the Emperor, and suffered accordingly.

TEETH OF TAWNEY BEAUTIES.

The females among the jiggers of Africa, draw their two front upper and lower teeth, the absence of which is considered a mark of beauty. The woman who should want the courage to have them pulled, would be despised as a very low vulgar person. Among the Siamese, the beauty of ladies' teeth consists of their blackness, and they are stained with a varnish which is annually renewed. The natives of Macassar paint their teeth with different colors, which is much more lively; and Japanese ladies always have their teeth beautifully filed and burnished.

PUGET SOUND, OREGON, now Washington Territory.

is said to have the best cod, salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries. The Sound contains a series of bays, accessible at all times, and with any wind, is free of bars and shoals, and is admirably fitted for the reception of vessels. It is second only to San Francisco, for its harbor.

—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Wm. W. PLUMB,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, in the Second Story of Swan's
Building, on Fourth Street.
40-11 Olympia, W. T.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the undersigned will please present the same for payment at his store, on or before the 15th of July, and those indebted will please call at the clerk's desk, pay up, and get a receipt in full.
ANDREW J. MOSES,
No. 2 Main St., Olympia, 40-11

THE KENDALL CO'S

BARK "SARAH WARREN," Capt. A. B. Grove, is hourly expected from San Francisco with a large assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, and other GOODS suitable for the season, which will be offered at the lowest market price. All persons in want of goods are respectfully invited to call at the Kendall Co's Store.
40-11 Olympia, June 9th, '83

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates.
He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON and HERRING prepared for family use.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Rounndree's Establishment. R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1883. 40-11

PARKER, COLTER & CO.

—ON THE CAN SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Olympia, June 4, '83. 39-11

GUNSMITHING.

WM COLLINS, formerly of Portland, Oregon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington Territory that he has opened a shop in Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, where he may be found prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to repairing revolvers.
Olympia, June 4, '83. 39-11

NOTICE.

HERBY CAUTION all persons not to buy or take an interest in the land claim at Legallitch creek, Nisqually, now occupied by F. L. Thompson. Said tract being on the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Co. under the Boundary Treaty of 1846, and having been by said Company improved in various ways prior to the date of said Treaty.
W. F. TOLMIE
June 4, 1883 6a36

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbia Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money.
For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim. H. JEAL.
Olympia, June 4, 1883 39-11

FARM FOR SALE!

I WOULD say to new immigrants and others, that I will sell on good terms one of the best farming claims in Washington Territory. Said claim is situated in the far famed Yelm prairie, about 18 miles east of Olympia. It contains 320 acres has good timber, good water, and excellent soil; is improved with the frame of a house 20 by 30 feet, one story and a half high, one thousand rails made on the claim, and about 12 bushels of potatoes planted. This is a rare chance for a good bargain. For particulars inquire at the Columbia office, or to
JOHN McLELLAN.
June 4, 1883. 3w39

Disolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Wright, Colter & Co., is dissolved this day and date.
HENRY COLTER & CO.,
May 9th, 1883.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into a partnership together with the view of transacting business in Washington Territory, under the name and style of PARKER, COLTER & CO.
JOHN PARKER, Jr.,
HENRY COLTER & CO.
May 9th, 1883

LOOK HERE!

JUST RECEIVED per brig Kendall, a choice assortment of Goods, comprising every variety needed in this country. They are too numerous to mention, but consist in part of a large supply of
Pork, Molassee,
Flour, Rice,
Corn meal, Cheese,
Tea, Salt,
Coffee, Butter,
Sugar, Lard,
Spice, Pickles,
Beans, Sardines,
Candies, Currants,
Starch, Hardware of all kinds,
Dried Apples, Wooden Ware,
Raisins, Boots of all sizes,
A large assortment of Dry Goods.
LADIES' SADDLES.
Bridles, &c. Plovers, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Grindstones, &c., &c. For sale by
PARKER, COLTER & CO.
Olympia, May 21, 1883. 37-11

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
Will receive Oregon land and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.
Refer to G. G. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Ego, Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver and H. M. Knighton, St. Helena.
sept 18 11

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the 6th, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings.
For freight and passage apply on board.
May 21, 1883. 3w37

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capital of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all thereto belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH.
ALSO,
15000 feet of square timber, and 15000 shingles, put up in 3 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of
L. H. CALKINS,
May 21, 1883 37-11

DAVID LOGAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Portland, Oregon.
Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.
April 28, 1883. 37-11

FOUND!

A T-the house of the subscriber, one cigar case containing five cigars and two promissory notes, one payable to Edward Cox or bearer, the other made payable to Jacob Smoke or order, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and calling on
SIDNEY S. FORD.
Chehalis, May 26, 1883. 30-11

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA
GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CANS, PICKLED
FISH, SQUARE TIMBER,
PILES, &c.,
New Dungeness, Washington Territory.
Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungeness will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them.
May 14, 1882. 36-11

ALKI

Wholesale & Retail Store, and SHIP CHANDLERY.

LAMBERT & SMITH have recently received direct from the Atlantic States and San Francisco, the largest and most extensive stock of goods ever brought into Puget Sound. Their stock consists of the following:
A large quantity of Flour,
Groceries and Provisions of all kinds,
Furniture, Oil, Glass,
Powder, Lead, Shot,
Single and double barreled guns, percussion caps.
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails.
A splendid assortment of clothing,
Blankets, Boots and Shoes,
Hard bread and crackers, &c., and a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap.
All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose.
We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonesa," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound.
We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names.
L. LAMBERT & SMITH.
April 19, 1883 32-11

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND

THE fine A 1 sloop "S E Shepherd," Capt. L. B. Dill, now lying at Steel's wharf, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with perfect safety fifty head of cattle.
May 14, 1883. 36-11

Horses to Hire.

JOSEPH TEBBO would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again established a Livery Stable in Olympia, where good fat horses can be obtained at any time, for a trip to the Cowlitz or for pleasure parties. Good saddles, bridles, &c.
Olympia, May 14, 1883 36-11

COOPERS WANTED!

2 or 3 coopers wanted to make one thousand barrels for the undersigned, at Cleveland, on Whidby's Island, as soon as possible after this date, for which the cash will be paid. The materials for the barrels are all ready to work.
U SHOW.
Cleveland, May 3, 1883. 4w36

Shoemakers Wanted.

TWO or three shoemakers, good workmen can have plenty of work, large profits, and all materials found, by applying to the undersigned. Cash or produce given for deer, calf, wolf and other skins.
Fifty pairs of sole and harness leather on hand and for sale.
JOHN W. BALLANCE,
April 25, 1883. 9w33 Nisqually.

SCHICHTWOOT!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rate.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 25, 1883. 11

ALBERT PETTINGILL,

SUPPOSED to be a native of Maine, will bear witness of something to his advantage by calling at this office, or addressing Henry C. Wilson, Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
May 14, 1883.

NEW ARRIVAL!

JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonesa," a large and desirable assortment of
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,
consisting of the following articles:
15,000 lbs California seed barley,
Flour, Tea, Sugar,
Boots, Shoes,
Coffee, Rice, Beans,
Pork, molasses,
Tobacco, Salsicetas,
Sop, Hain, Caps,
Pants, Vests, Coats,
mushin de laine, &c
Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of
Tubs, Buckets,
Washboards,
Sugar and Flour boxes,
And a great variety of other articles which I will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Orders for goods filled with dispatch. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Timber and Spiles received in exchange for goods.
Alki, April 7, 1883 31-11

NOTICE.

PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steelacoom City, the following named articles:
Dried Apples,
Honey,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Salsicetas,
Candy,
Raisins,
Sardines,
Aron, broad and narrow,
Chiefs,
Locks,
Hatchets claw,
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetting, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.
PHILIP KEACH,
Steelacoom City, April 20, 1883. 32-11

NEW GOODS

Wholesale and Retail.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that one of the partners has just arrived from San Francisco per ship "Rowena," with a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, dried Apples, Candles, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Collins' shopping and Broad Axes, Hand saws, Powder Shot, Candy, Walnuts,
MENS' & BOYS' BOOTS, BROGANS,
Ladies Shoes,
Ginghams,
Coats, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Hdkfs., Drilling, Ticking, Koseuth, straw and Panama Hats, &c., which they offer for sale at San Francisco prices. Intending to make Olympia their permanent seat of residence, the undersigned have made arrangements to receive with every vessel a new supply.
Merchants and Farmers will find it to their interest to look at our goods before making their purchases.
BEITMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, April 20, 1883. 33-11

SHEEP!

THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, on or about the 25th June, 1883, One thousand Wether and two hundred Ewe sheep or thereabouts, of the Leuceter, Southdown, Cheviot and Merino breeds. For further information, apply to W. F. Polmie, Fort Nisqually—by letter, address "Care of Postmaster, Olympia, Washington Territory"
May 14. 6w

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
(CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to
REPAIR ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's Third Door below the Columbia Hotel.
April 23, 1883 33-11

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS, AND MILL WORKS.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:
Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at \$3,800
" 14 " " 36 " " 2,800
" 12 " " 36 " " 2,500
" 10 " " 30 " " 2,000
" 9 " " 24 " " 1,700
" 8 " " 20 " " 1,300
" 8 " " 16 " " 1,000
BOILERS—plain cylinders, double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.
On hand and for sale
A propeller engine of 125 horse power,
An English beam engine of 65 horse power,
Two engines of 40 horse power;
Three " of 20 "
Two " of 15 "
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
" of 30 "
" of 15 "
" of 10 "
One flue " of 45 "
Two flue " of 25 "
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws.
Flouring mill machinery: Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Mining, marine and general engineers,
Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco.
JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.
LEONARD & GREEN, Astoria.
April 9, '83 3w31

Winn's Fountain Head.

Steam Candy Manufactory
Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery,
AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently decoyed by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 78 and 80 on the doors.
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.
My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits, my reply was, I have not had out that which will destroy it. THE FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual, is open from six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night, so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great.
M. L. WINN.
Jan 22, 1883. 21-11

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SIGN OF THE LONE PINE TREE.
THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 19, '83. 11

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,
ABOUT fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a
HOSPITAL
at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application.
March 26, 1883. 29-11

Blacksmithing.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A. J. Baldwin, and is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a superior manner, and at the lowest rates.
Plows.—I have also commenced the manufacture of plows, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish the farmers with as good an article as can be found in any country.
JOHN L. CLARK
Olympia, April 16, 1883. 32-11

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, (opposite the Columbia House),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Turnbull, Monnastes & Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute all kinds of ORGANS and CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1883—31-11

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms.—He has now on hand
100 cords wood,
40,000 shingles, and
two or three cargoes of square timber and piles.
(Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia.)
HERBERT JEAL.
March 19, '83—28-11

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves
PORTLAND, Oregon,
semi monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to:
California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by
Faithful Messengers.
The treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there, previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.
We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to
ENGLAND.
By the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to Panama, and from thence by the West India mail steamers.
Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other persons.
Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the
Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,
with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities
NEWELL & CO, Agents
Portland, Oregon, Jan 13, 1883. 24-11

Watches, Jewelry, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PULLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Silver and Silver plated Spectacles, Gold Bracelets with setts; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps, Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers, Beads and Fancy Head ornaments, Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives,
Warranted Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1883 31-11

Notice!

NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP!—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand.
ANDREW J. MOSES.
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1882. 19-11

W. C. Holman

Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES
Ex-Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco.
May William L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co., }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., } Oregon Territory.
W. F. Pettygrove, } Port Townsend.
David Shelton, } Olympia.
A. M. Post.
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11-11

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoe running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing. WARBASS & TOWNSEND.
Monticello, Dec. 10, 1882. 16-11

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS, SHIPPING AGENTS,
Stellacoom, Puget Sound, and
San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord-wood, salmon, whale oil, potatoes, grain, and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.
Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco,
Schr. "Damascene," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Drigger,
may be relied upon for safe carriage, of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.
For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Stellacoom, Puget Sound,
CYRUS PALMER,
California Street Wharf, San Francisco,
Oct. 9, 1882. 51-11

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND
BEEF MARKET!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Buns and Patties furnished at the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
WELD & HIRD
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1882. 11-11

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disincentive!
THE SUBSCRIBER having rented and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.
SADDLE HORSES,
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.
sept 11 11
F. A. CLARKE.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS.

Portland, Oregon.
EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on
SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, BALTIMORE,
BOSTON, PITTSBURG,
NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI,
LONDON.
Also payable at the following banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany,
Union City Bank, Utica,
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,
Bank of Utica, Buffalo,
Rochester City Bank, Rochester,
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago,
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee,
Michigan State Bank, Detroit,
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland,
Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.,
Deposits received on special or general account.
We are always prepared to
Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE
at market rates.
Jan. 17, 1883. 25-11

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having accounts against the Kendall Co., are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs previous to the departure of two of the parties of said Co. for the States.
KENDALL CO
by JOS. CUSHMAN, Agent.
Olympia, April 9, 1883. 31-11

NOTICE.

BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE DALLIES OF THE COLUMBIA, OREGON.
EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Congress by the act of 26th June, 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of Congress has yet authorized the President to commence any on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 30th June, 1854, to regulate trade and intercourse with the tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act, it is made duty to warn off settlers from the Indian country.
No assault or content, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, to any settlement being made. The government, alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title; and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.
BENJ. ALVORD,
Capt. 4th Infantry, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'g. Head Quarters, Fort Drum, Dallis of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1858.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER
J. C. AINSWORTH, master
will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.
Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday, afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, sept 18 11
G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW AND SPRING STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH,"
Capt. FOUNTAIN, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will leave Portland for Astoria and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock, and returning at 3 p. m., on the following dates:
The Multnomah will have a contract with the steamer J. C. Ainsworth, to run between Portland and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock, and returning at 3 p. m., on the following dates:
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, sept 18 11
G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoe running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing. WARBASS & TOWNSEND.
Monticello, Dec. 10, 1882. 16-11

CHEATESTORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
THE undersigned, having located himself at Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, has now on hand a large and desirable stock of goods adapted to the wants of the season. Among his assortment may be found
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,
FIN WARE, CUTLERY,
CLOTHING, &c.,
All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1882. 11-11

THE KENDALL CO.

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS AND GENERAL TRADERS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 3d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1882. 11-11

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell, or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1882. 11-11

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1882 1 31-11

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to
M. T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '82. 11-11

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing or having accounts against the Kendall Co., are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs previous

VARIETY

Rules for the Young.
If you wish to cultivate your mind and succeed in the pursuit of knowledge, observe carefully the following rules:

1. Take care of leisure moments as you would of gold.
2. Do not spend more time than is necessary in sleep.
3. Withdraw from all idle and silly company.
4. Have always some good reading on hand.
5. Read not novels, but history, biography, and works of science.
6. Always think, always observe, always seek to learn.
7. Think of the pleasure of knowing and of the disgrace of ignorance.
8. Take as your motto, "what has been done can be done."
9. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

FROZEN POTATOES.—The Rural New Yorker says that a potato, if frozen and instantly put into cold water, does not recover, but is totally changed, and becomes a flaccid sack of unsavory, gummy matter, of a very disagreeable odor—its original properties entirely changed or lost; but if, while in a frozen state, they are thrown, one by one, into water constantly boiling, they are no way affected, and as edible as when first taken from the earth. This is an anomaly to the action of the cold, which may be true when applied to other vegetables, but is a fact worth knowing, as it may, on some occasion, meet the necessities of almost every family, especially in those countries where the cellars are difficult of construction.

To Distinguish Good Eggs for Setting.—All those who have setting hens would do well to take notice of the following remarks, and they will have a chicken for every egg they set:

Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or lamp; hold the egg in one hand with the broad end upwards, close to the candle; place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately perceive the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster. The mark for a rooster is crosswise, and a pullet lengthwise. Another way is to place your tongue on the large end of the egg, and will find a strong heat if fresh and good, and less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put by for hatching should never be put in a damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—To cure the toothache—take a paper of tobacco, put upon it a wine glass of warm water, squeeze out part of the moisture, and after placing the pulp on a slice of bread, apply it as a plaster to the face. There is nothing like it for the toothache—and it is the only remedy for it in its worst form; the agony in the face.

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall to the earth unperceived, the seeming unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change—no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the habitation and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

The saying so often quoted, "The schoolmaster is abroad," originated with Lord Brougham. In one of his speeches it is thus introduced: "Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

No one acquainted with the miseries of an editor's life can be aware of his treadmill, round of unceasing drudgery and toil. From day to day, and from week to week—it is all the same. He must work come what may. Some one referring to this much abused and overlooked class says truly: "Man is the hardest worker of all animals, and the editor is the greatest drudge amongst them. He is that boy—only grown up—of whom it is asserted in the half-inspired primer—that 'all work and no play made Jack a dull boy.'"

Bequests.—Among the public bequests of the late Samuel S. Howland, Esq., of this city, whose decease in Italy has been recently announced, are the following to charitable institutions: in the city of New York: Institution for the Blind, \$1000; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1000; Society for the relief of respectable aged and infirm females, \$1000; Orphan Asylum, \$1000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$1000; General Orphan Asylum, \$1000; American Bible Society, \$2000; American Street Society, \$2000; American Home Missionary Society, \$2000; Foreign Mission, \$2000; Central Education Society, \$2000. Total, \$20,000.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It is said that Raffaele Monti, the Italian sculptor, depends his wonderful skill on the fact that he never goes to the New York City Hall for exhibition, in Manhattan, and that the only work in which he has been transparently has been given to the public.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The steamer El Paraguay left this port a day or two since, under the command of Lieut. Baldwin, U. S. N., recently attached to the coast survey. This vessel was the staunchest of her class—as we learn from good authority, that ever left this port. She is designed for river navigation, and has a light draught of water; but she was admirably fitted for sea under the direction of competent and scientific men. She had on board the best instruments that could be obtained at Blunt's and Pike's, and maps and charts from the National Observatory. She had a large crew, and a full complement of engineers, firemen, servants, &c.

Her first port out will be Granada, where a full supply of coal is ready, her next will be Pernambuco, and her next Montevideo, where her two masts will be removed, her keel dropped, her double hullwork removed; and her whole character changed from that of a sea to a river boat. She will then proceed with the assorted cargo, that will await her there; shipped a month since by the bark Kate & Alice, from this port to Assumption.

She will at once explore the upper waters of the Paraguay, and especially the Vermejo and Pilcomayo, where several free ports are already established by the government of Bolivia.

Some of the passengers are bound to the prosperous and well-populated city of Cayuya, with ample funds for mining, and the purchase of the precious stones abounding in Matt Grosso.

A number of gentlemen who have gone out with the steamer, intend opening commercial establishments on the upper waters of the Paraguay, introducing the machinery and manufactures of our country into the fertile regions which they wash.

The particulars of this expedition we are promised from one of the directors of the Company, and they will be found to be very interesting. We regret to learn that the most sturdy opposition to it at the start, and up to a late moment, was found in New York—a city which is rather too celebrated for its indifference to the great schemes of public utility. The Erie canal, the steamers of Fulton, of Ericson, are a few of the examples of its short-sighted policy.

The agents of the vessel, Livingston, Wells & Co., by their steady support of the expedition during the last year, have not only gained the esteem of all connected with it, but deserve the lasting gratitude of the commercial interests of New York.—N. Y. Eve Post.

FLYING MACHINE.—The Aeroport was again exhibited by Mr. Porter on Saturday night, at Carnes's Saloon. To see this miniature sylph-like vessel, with its gay and airy saloon filled with automaton passengers, (looking out at the windows,) actually elevated in the atmosphere, and paddling its way in any direction by steam power, according to the dictates of its own helm, tends to strengthen the hope that the untiring projector of this means of aerial navigation may succeed in bringing it to a practical result. Mr. Porter seems to be sanguine that a machine on this principle can be constructed, capable of making two trips to California and back in the course of a week, carrying two hundred passengers, thus, at one hundred dollars a berth, realizing a snug profit on the investment. Experiments upon a large scale will, however, best prove the practical utility of this mode of aerial navigation.—Wash. Rep.

THE LARGEST PEARL IN THE WORLD.—The Panama Star says that the largest pearl in the world is in the possession of Victor Plue, Esq., of Panama. It is much the shape of an egg, without a single flaw in its entire formation; in color it is what judges consider perfection, and it weighs 156 grains. It is valued at \$5000, and if a match could be procured for it, the pair would be considered almost invaluable. Mr. Plue has a large assortment of beautiful pearls, all of which he has collected at his fisheries on the Pearl Islands.

SNAILS.—A French paper says that snails have become quite a fashionable article of diet in Paris, as they were in the days of the old Romans. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy, by from eight to ten thousand customers. The monthly consumption of this mollusc is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 25c. to 35c. per hundred; while those of the hedges, woods and forests, bring only from 2c. to 25c. The proprietor of the snailery in the vicinity of Dijon, is said to net over 7000 francs annually.

The Opium trade of the English with the Chinese, has drawn from China, within the last half century, over four hundred millions of dollars in silver. If the trade continues, it is believed that in less than twenty years the remaining five hundred millions of dollars it was computed that country possessed, will be exported to the commercial nations of the West. This statement is made on the authority of a writer in the New York Medical Gazette, in an extended sketch of the Opium Trade.

The Cincinnati Commercial says an agent for a company of English Mormons, has contracted with a firm in that city, for one hundred and fifty wagons, to be used as conveyances in traversing the plains, en route to the Great Salt Lake.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Virginia Legislature to his ship, Captain Ericson stated that he could now build locomotive engines fast enough for freight purposes, but that one year hence he could construct one to run with the fastest.

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS,
STEELACOM, PUGET'S SOUND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Sept. 3, 1852. 11f

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND
Sept. 1852. 11f

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE
PORTLAND, O. T.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
Dec 11, 1852—141f

G. N. MC DONAH, J. W. WILEY,
McDONAH & WILEY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Will attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri
Hon. John B. Waller, U. S. Senator from California
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson,
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett,
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Pacer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852 71f

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852 11f

L. F. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTINGROVE,
ALFRED A. PLUMMER,
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852 31f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE
GENERALLY
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11f

P. A. MARQUAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852 11f

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

LAW NOTICE.
E. HAMILTON, WILL PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
sept 18 11f

HENRY TOOMY & CO.,
LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 11f PORTLAND, OREGON.

Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Cobb,
Geo. ABERNETHY & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascadia City, Dec. 15, 1852. 151f

NOTICE.
THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sunday.
JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 121f

A Large Assortment of Groceries.
THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON trade is invited to the following:
275 cases nectar TOBACCO,
125 " grape
150 " W. Price's
50 half boxes Kirby's tobacco,
75 " Dill & Mulhoney's tobacco,
100 cases peach
80 " Twin Brothers
60 " Virginia
75 " Aromatic
100 " Mills & Ronalds
251 boxes GOSHEN BUTTER,
125 brls. Hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs,
500 mate No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard,
600 half brls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard,
650 mate Carolina rice, 175 brls C. rice,
675 boxes Ad. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches,
450 boxes Ad. corn, 20 cases R. W. matches,
175 brls clear and mess pork, 75 brls pork,
825 tins cheese, prime, 120 doz yeast powders,
260 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper,
570 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads;
150 half chests black tea,
120 brs brown soap, 50 brs S. W. soap,
125 brls corn meal, 100 brls brls mackerel,
170 cases E. Wright's oysters,
125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles;
400 boxes bunch raisins;
80 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch,
75 cases Lewis' oysters;
125 boxes ground coffee;
390 reams wrapping paper,
50 brls Cigarillo paper,
125 brls cotton twine;
200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets,
165 cases Kenner's fresh peaches,
175 Kenner's fresh strawberries,
125 cases preserved beef;
75 cases preserved veal;
75 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas,
60 cases green corn, 52 cases tomatoes,
65 cases preserved peaches, 25 cases capers,
100 kegs lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins,
65 cases sardines, 225 kegs pickles, assorted;
175 kegs nails, assorted, 350 doz ax handles,
150 cases brandy peaches,
135 cases strawberries,
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits;
190 cases pickles in glass,
80 cases L. syrup, 95 cases salt, in bags;
75 cases green tea, 75 cases Cigarillo paper,
150 doz pick handles, etc., etc.,
For sale by
Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Corner California and Front streets,
San Francisco, march 1, 1853.—311f

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GREAT CHEAP BOOK,
NEWSPAPER AND
STATIONERY DEPOT!
This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages, paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkblends, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed books, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.
B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for all of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum:

MAGAZINES.
Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars
Graham's Magazine, 6 do
Godey's Lady's Book, 6 do
The National Magazine, 4 do
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 10 do
The Whig Review, 6 do
The Democratic Review, 6 do
Little's Living Age, 12 do
Knickerbocker Magazine, 6 do
Electric Magazine, 10 do
The Budget, Mag and Statist's Reg. 10 do
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer, gardener, &c., 10 do
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c., 10 do
The London Lancet, 10 do
American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do
Blackwoods Magazine, 6 do
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each, 5 do
For two Reviews \$8, three, \$12, four, 16 do
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year, 20 do.

NEWSPAPERS.
Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars
New York Herald, 5 do
New York Times Herald, 6 do
New York Weekly Tribune, 6 do
New York Weekly Tribune for Calif., 5 do
New York Spirit of the Times, 10 do
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, 6 do
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, 6 do
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, 3 do
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California, 5 do
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do
Uncle Sam, Weekly, 4 do
Waverly Magazine, 4 do
Boston Museum, 4 do
Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do
Boston Investigator, 5 do
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp., 5 do
Louisville Ky. Courier for California, 5 do
Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do
New Orleans Picayune, 6 do
New Orleans True Delta, 6 do
New York Lantern, or Am Punch, 5 do
New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do
New York Staats Lotizing, 5 do
New York Courier des Etats Unis, 6 do
London Illustrated News Weekly, 20 do
London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do
When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.
Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.
One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.
Country merchants, bookellers, pedlars and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portland Square, San Francisco
November 6th, 1852. 91f

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on consignment.
He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandise.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

Marvin & Hitchcock,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.
Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.
Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.
MEMORANDUMS, Faint Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.
MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.
FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofen's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz selected in New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Groaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.
LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS
Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetic
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geography's, Primars and Quartos, with Atlases.
Willard's, History of U. S., in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
 Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.
The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852, 21f San Francisco

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Stomach Ulcers, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Piles, Blisters, General Debility, &c., &c.
The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In many Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any venereal disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation, and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM
New York, July 27, 1849.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish, the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affording a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.
For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

EXPRESSES.
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brauner's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, James McKay, James Reynolds, Eljah P. Williams, Alexander M. C. Smith, Edwin B. Morgan, Henry D. Rice, EDWIN B. MORGAN, President, JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express, Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.
They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States, energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.
They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.
S. P. CARTER, General Agent in California.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

GREGORY'S EXPRESS
TO OREGON.
TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helena, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.
Also, to HONG KONG, China touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.
To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.
No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed, the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

Office. Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
New York, " John W. Hart.
Liverpool, " G. F. Clark.
Sacramento City, " C. F. Clark.
Marysville, " Frank Russell.
Portland, " Crosby & Smith.
Milton, " do do
Salem, " Wilson & Co
Great Salt Lake City.
JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor
Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPER
BY THE CART LOAD!
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portland month square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.
B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.
B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c. Besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmor & South's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Croix, New York Staats Lotizing, New York Schellpost, Le Freece, Le Constitutionnel, L'illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portland square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1851. 91f

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date I will keep a register of names of all persons arriving in our new Territory, and I simply suggest to those now here to place their names upon the same book, in order hereafter when any person desiring to know of the place of residence of any relative or friend may live in this section of Oregon, they may know where to find them. And at the same time shall be ready to facilitate transportation to those who may desire going down the Sound.
ANDREW J. MOSES,
Main Street, Olympia.
Feb. 5, 1853. 221f

DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.
WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.
We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta ranges, and parties wishing to send letters or packages, or any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.
TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.
Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept 18 11f DUGAN & CO

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, no commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.
Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helena.
sept 18 11f

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

NO. 41

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
McELROY & BEEBE.
T. F. McELROY. J. J. BLEDE.

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00, for six months \$3.00.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, \$5.00, for every additional insertion, \$1.00.
A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian":
A. BLSTON MOSES, traveling agent.
E. B. COMFORT, Postmaster, Portland.
SCHUYLER S. SAUNDERS, Gehulis, Lewis County.

Mr. ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

VIC. TRAVITT, Salem, Southern Oregon.

Geo. B. GORDY, Lafayette.

WM. S. CAIDWELL, Hillsborough.

JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamet.

ISAAC N. BELY, Whidby's Island.

HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend.

BATCH & PALMER, Steilacoom.

W. W. MILLER, Nesqually.

J. D. WARRASS, Cowitz Farms.

S. S. FORD, Sen., Chickeeles.

CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., New York.

F. S. HOLLAND, Oregon City.

A. A. DUNN, Seattle.

S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island.

JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]

On their route they passed three small prairies, one of which was about ten acres in extent, and on the northwest side of a lake the lake, (Black Lake) called Sachap by the Indians, was examined, and found to be one and a half miles in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It is surrounded on all sides by willow and alders, the soil about it was a light brown sandy loam, the forest extended down to the water, which is of a dark brown color, as if tinged with vegetable matter; this, however, was not the case, for in taking the water up in a glass, it was found pure and crystal-like.

A line of soundings was taken across the lake, by which five and a quarter fathoms was found to be the greatest depth. It was said to abound in fish, but they did not succeed in taking any. In the lake were quantities of yellow lilies (Nuphar lutea), pond-weed (Potamogeton) of two species, and a water-lily (Nymphaea).

Mr. Eld was told that there was another lake to the northeast, and set out with Mr. Colvocoressis, to visit it. The supposed lake was reached after a walk of five miles over the same kind of country, and proved to be only a pond, about two hundred yards in diameter, quite shallow, and covered, like the former, with water lilies.

After their return they broke up the encampment, and embarking in their canoes on Lake Sachap, passed to its southern end, where they entered the river of the same name. This appeared at first almost impassable, for it was for four miles almost choked up with Sparganium, Nuphar, &c., so that it was difficult to pass even with the small canoes. Its breadth was from twenty to sixty feet, and it was from three to twelve feet deep. The turns are sometimes so short, that the large canoe would be in contact with the thickets on the banks at both ends, and it required much force to drag her along, by pulling by the branches, and caused great labor in cutting their way. They also unfortunately lost their hatchet, which afterwards proved a serious mishap.

They were obliged to continue their course down the river until nine o'clock at night, before they could find any place to encamp, on account of the bog and jungle. At that hour they came to a small green spot, occupied by a party of Indians. Mr. Eld obtained some alutides of the north star for latitude, and the next day, being compelled to make a portage of two miles to avoid an impassable part of the river, he employed himself, during the time it was making, in getting a full set of equal altitudes. By 6 p.m. they had carried every thing across and embarked; but the river was full of sand bars, shallow rapids, and sunken snags, which often compelled them to drag the canoe over by main force. The land on both sides of the river is flat, marshy, and well wooded. Among the trees were many ash. They stopped for the night at an Indian camp. Mr. Eld endeavored to induce the old chief to accompany him down the river, but he declined, assigning as a reason that he was afraid of the Chinooks. He boasted that he was chief of the Sachap tribe, but as the party had met with but two of these other Indians during the route, they were at a loss to know where the tribe resided.

On the 21st, they again embarked on the river, and had another fatiguing day, but

being now provided with poles, they succeeded better in navigating the canoe. When they had proceeded some distance, they were overtaken by the squaw chief and her husband, who passed them quickly in a light canoe. During the day they saw several deserted native huts, situated on small prairies, extending back some distance from the river, and in the rear, on either side, were seen hills rising to the height of about fifteen hundred feet. No kind of rock had been observed on their route, except a single block of granite, which was passed on one of the prairies near Lake Sachap. The weather, for the few last days, had been fine and clear.

On the 25th, they set out at an early hour, and in passing one of the rapids in the large canoe, it came in contact with a snag, which tore off part of the gunwale, and half filled the canoe with water. At ten o'clock they reached the place where the Sachap enters the Chickeeles, which is there one hundred and fifty feet wide, and runs with a rapid current. The bottom was gravelly, and the surface smooth, except where a sand and gravel bar stretched across the river, in a direction about east-northeast. One lonely Indian was met at the junction, from whom they brought some pieces of dried elk.

The soil on both sides of the river, for about one-third of a mile back, was deep, rich, alluvial loam, overgrown with poplar, willow, dogwood, and alder, with an undergrowth of raspberry. On the 26th, the old chief joined the party, and they all proceeded down the river together, to the point where the Kluckkullum enters the Chickeeles, where they halted. No inducement could prevail upon the chief to serve as a guide up the Sachap, another branch of the Chickeeles.

In the afternoon they encamped at the mouth of the Sachap, and Mr. Eld made preparations to set out early the next morning, to explore it, having obtained a guide from among the Indians they met with at a fishing station in the vicinity. No fish, however, were to be procured, but on their descent they came upon several large flocks of teal, out of which Mr. Brackenridge killed four.

At an early hour on the 27th, Mr. Eld, Sergeant Stearns, and two men, set out on their jaunt up the Sachap, in a small canoe. About eight miles from the camp they came to the place where the river forks, forming the Sachap and Targuocau, here they took horses, and proceeded eight miles farther, in a northeasterly direction, and encamped on a small prairie. Neither of the two rivers is penetrable by a canoe, so overgrown and choked up are they with bushes and bogs. Just at sunset they passed a party of Squamish Indians, who were very anxious that Mr. Eld should encamp with them, but this he declined doing, and preferred passing some distance beyond.

On the morning of the 28th, they again started at an early hour, and passing through and apparently little frequented country. The guide had much difficulty in finding his way through a forest which the fire had partly consumed. At 9h 30m they reentered the Sachap, which was there a small brook, about twenty feet wide, coming from a northeasterly direction. It was about knee deep, and clogged with large trees. Shortly after passing this stream, the country grew so rough that it was impossible to proceed farther with the horses, and the guide told Mr. Eld that he would be obliged to leave them. As no notice of this difficulty in the route had been previously given, it was natural for Mr. Eld to suspect that his guide was forming some scheme to deceive him, and go off with his property. Deeming it proper to come to a right understanding, to make the guide aware that he was on the lookout to punish any attempt at fraud, he led the chief aside, and told him that he intended to hold him responsible in case of the loss of any of his things, or of his being deceived. He then ordered him to leave one of his slaves in charge of the horses and effects until their return. This accordingly done, and they proceeded on foot for Lake Nantux, which they reached by one o'clock.

This proved to be a fine sheet of water, a mile and a half long, by three-fourths of a mile wide, surrounded by a thick forest of pines. Here they found an Indian family hunting, who had just killed an elk, of which Mr. Eld procured the greater part, for a small quantity of powder and shot. These were also of the Squamish tribe. The old man of this party spoke of another lake, not far distant, to which he took Mr. Eld. This was no more than about half the size of the former, and the name the Indians gave it was Kamalutz. It had much the same character as the larger one. There was no opportunity of getting the depth of these two lakes, for want of a canoe. Neither of them has an outlet. From the Indians' account, the Sachap takes its rise in a small pond to the northwest of these lakes.

Having accomplished the object he had in view, Mr. Eld turned back, and soon reached the place where they had left the horses and articles, which they found all safe, under the charge of the slave, who, from appearances, had not moved from his position during the time of their absence, and was much relieved at their return.

The next day they returned to their party on the Chickeeles, passing on their route some of the gigantic pine trees, so often to be found in this territory. Some of these

had been burnt, and had in consequence fallen; Mr. Eld thus had an opportunity of measuring them. One, that was not selected as the largest, for there were many of equal if not greater length and diameter, was measured, and part that lay in one piece was found to be two hundred feet long; another piece of the same tree was twenty-five feet long, and at the small end of the latter, it was still ten inches in diameter. Allowing twelve feet for the portion destroyed by fire, Mr. Eld thought twenty-five ought to be added for its top; which makes the whole length of the tree, when growing, two hundred and sixty feet. Others were believed to exceed this, both in height and diameter.

During the time of Mr. Eld's absence, Mr. Colvocoressis remained at the camp, and Mr. Brackenridge made short excursions to the south of the Chickeeles. The country on this side of the river is covered with a thick spruce forest, the soil appears to differ much from that of the north, being poor, and composed of a mixture of sand and gravel, while on the north side it is an alluvial deposit, averaging from a half to two-thirds of a mile in width, well adapted to yield good crops of grain. From the marks on the trees, however, it is believed to be subject to an annual inundation of considerable depth. The weather continued dry and clear.

Near this encampment were found some rudely carved painted planks, of which Mr. Eld made a drawing. These planks were placed upright, and nothing could be learned of their origin. The colors were exceedingly bright, of a kind of red pigment.

In descending the Chickeeles the next morning, they soon perceived by its shores that there was an ebb and flow of the waters. Mr. Eld tried its current, and found it setting flood about one fathom per hour. As they proceeded, the shores lost some of their luxuriance of foliage, the banks had become high, and so muddy that they had some difficulty in finding a suitable place to encamp. Some talcose slate was seen to compose the bluffs on the south side of the river, but it was so soft and fragile that it could not be brought away. The only natives seen this day were two miserable-looking beings of the Chickeeles tribe, but they could not understand the interpreter Joe, either in the Nisqually or Chinook dialect. The party encamped in a hemlock grove, so thick as to render it impossible for the usual nightly observations to be taken. The surf was distinctly audible from the camp during the night.

On the 31st, after passing two elbows in the river, the cape on the south of the entrance to Gray's Harbor was seen. The flood tide was very strong against them, so that they made but slow progress, and as they opened out the harbor and entered it, they found a strong southwest wind blowing, which caused a short and disagreeable sea, that they very nearly swamped their small canoe, and obliged them to run for the lee shore. Here all the things were taken out and placed to dry, on one of the huge trees that had been brought down by the freshets. From this awkward situation they were relieved by the old squaw chief, who had preceded them from Nisqually. She came over in her large canoe, with ten Indians, and offered to carry the party over to the weather shore, where they could encamp in a less exposed place. The offer was gladly accepted, and they were taken over to the village.

Mr. Eld here endeavored to treat for the purchase of a large canoe, in which attempt his patience was exhausted, for when the bargain was all but closed, difficulties of a trivial nature were brought up which entirely broke off the negotiation. The Indians of this village proved themselves to be in all respects like the tribes in the interior, who will never adhere to a bargain if they can avoid it.

Mr. Eld and his party had now a great many difficulties to contend with in carrying forward a survey of the harbor. These arose as well from the want of weather as the want of means. The Indians for some days continued unwilling to lend them any aid in the management of their canoes, and none of them could be induced to venture out in what they deemed stormy weather, another reason for not engaging in the service, as they did not wish to leave their wives behind. It being at last agreed that their wives should accompany them, Mr. Colvocoressis embarked in order to join Mr. Eld, but to do this it was necessary to encounter both the wind and sea, in consequence of which the Indians refused to proceed unless they had an extra allowance of powder and tobacco.

This being refused, they quietly steered the canoe back to the encampment. On arriving there, it soon became evident to Mr. Colvocoressis that their intention was to take away their canoe, for they at once began to put in her the few things they possessed. He therefore took two of their guns, and concealed them in one of the tents. An Indian, the moment Mr. Colvocoressis's back was turned to the tents, drew his knife, rushed into them, and brought forth the guns, one of which he handed to a woman. The musket which the squaw had was again taken, upon which the Indians said that they would complete their bargain, and indeed Mr. Colvocoressis so believed they would do so. He therefore embarked, and they pro-

ceeded with apparent willingness, until they came opposite their own village, where they landed, and refused to go any further. They, however, offered him a small canoe, to take him across the river, and the Indian to whom the musket belonged, ferried him across. In the evening, the Indians returned to ask for the musket, but it was refused until they should return the ax that had been left in canoe, and agree to abide by the bargain they had made to render them assistance. The next day the ax was restored, and the musket given up. After this, a more friendly disposition was evinced, as Mr. Eld supposed from the fact of their having learnt from Nisqually who they were.

From the 1st to the 6th of August, the party effected little, and their supply of provisions was becoming very low. On the latter day they shifted their camp, about five miles towards the cape, to a small patch of meadow land, near one of the small streams which empty into the harbor.

After remaining here a few days, they selected another spot, at the South Head, and on the 10th, the Indians failing to perform their engagements, they moved their articles themselves to their new encampment. They had now very nearly exhausted their provisions, and living on the dead fish they picked upon the beach (sort of hake) and some berries. From continual wet, with hard work, as well as scanty and bad food, they all became very feeble and sick, and able to do but little work. On the 13th, Lieutenant De Haven, whom I had sent over, arrived, and relieved them; and on his return to Baker's Bay, twenty days' provisions were sent with a party of Kanakas, under the guidance of Boileau, a Canadian.

This supply reached them on the 19th August, from which time they proceeded rapidly with the survey, when the weather would permit. Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant De Haven, Mr. Eld and his party had parted with their own clothing and blankets, for the purpose of effecting the purchase of a large canoe to carry on their work. The Indians refused to deliver it, except for actual pay; for they had not yet learned to value the small pieces of paper, or orders on the Company's store, so much prized in the country, and which are there usually preferred to the articles themselves. The threat to stop trading for powder, Mr. Eld found was a strong inducement to accomplish any object with the Indians, for they prize this and tobacco beyond any other articles, always excepting rum.

Mr. Eld, in one instance, treated one of the Indians to a pipe and tobacco, which affected him so much that they thought he was going into a fit, and created considerable alarm. This effect arises from their mode of using the pipe, for they invariably swallow the smoke, and retain the greatest part of it in the stomach and lungs.

On the 24th, the survey was finished, and they prepared for their departure. The tract of land bordering on the Chickeeles, below the mouth of the Sachap, and around Gray's Harbor, is a poor description for cultivation. The spruce forest extends down to the water's edge, except in a few places, around the harbor, where there are patches of salt marsh, which produce coarse grasses and cat's-tail (Typha). The salt creeks, into which the tide flows are generally very tortuous, and the meadows are occasionally overflowed at spring tides. The only piece of land that appeared suitable for cultivation, was immediately within the South Head, but this is of small extent. The coast, as far as Cape Shoalwater, is no more than a smooth sandy beach, which rises in a gentle acclivity to a line of low sand hills.

Mr. Brackenridge describes the coast vegetation as consisting of Oheroma, Nottia, Ambrosia, two species of Aster, several Gramineae, an Armeria, with a number of saline plants, the Gaultheria is found in great abundance, bearing a palatable berry, of which the party had occasion to make use. For further information respecting the plants of this section, I must refer to the Botanical Report.

Gray's Harbor seems to offer but few facilities for commercial purposes. The entrance is narrow, the width being from one-half to two-thirds of a mile, with dangerous breakers on both sides. The depth of the water is from five to seven fathoms. The space, after entering, is extensive, but the greater part of it is filled up with mud-flats, which are bare at low water, and confine the harbor suitable for the anchorage of vessels to very small limits.

(To be Continued.)

SPERMACELE—Is taken from a whale, which differs from the common whale by having a hump on its back. The only mass from which it is made is found in a large triangular cavity, about five feet deep, and ten or twelve feet long, which fills nearly the whole of the head, save a space left for the brain. The oil is separated from the spermaceti by putting it into bags and letting it drip away. It is brought home in barrels, and has a yellow unctuous appearance. A moderate sized whale will produce about twelve barrels. It is purified afterward.

The editor of the Bangor Mercury lately published an entire chapter from the Bible in his paper. He said that news was scarce, and he did not doubt that this would be entirely new to most of his readers.

The Power of Truth.

Wealth, we are told, is power, talent is power, and knowledge is power. But there is a mightier force in the world than either of these—a power which wealth is not rich enough to purchase, nor genius, subtle enough to refute, nor authority imposing enough to silence. They all tremble in its presence. It is truth—the really most potent element of social or individual life. Thro' tossed upon the billows of popular commotion, or cast into the seven-fold furnace of persecution, or trampled into the dust by the iron heel of power, truth is the one undying thing in this world that loses in no conflict, suffers from no misusage of abuse, and maintains its vitality in its completeness after every assault. All kinds of conspiracies have been undertaken to destroy and drive it from the earth, all sources of power have been exhausted to crush it, and all kinds of seduction employed to vitiate and poison it; but none has succeeded, and none ever will. We can be confident of nothing else in this world, but the safety and imperishability of truth—for it is a part of the Divine nature, and invested with the eternity and omnipotence of its author and source. It may often seem, to be in danger—it is as much set upon and assailed now, after eighteen hundred years of successful resistance as ever; but history and experience ought to re-assure our faith. It has never yet failed, and it never will. It has always accomplished its end, and always will. We may rest serenely upon it, and feel no alarm, we may anticipate its success, and enjoy its triumph in advance. In this struggling life, what encouragement and comfort is there in this thought—that the man of truth, and the cause of truth, are connected with the most potent element in the world, and have all the certainty of succeeding which God's immutable nature and decree afford.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.—A foreigner draws the following off-hand sketch of us "The American sets less value on life than Europeans—that is, he does not think the loss of life, the greater loss, the ultimatum. When a man dies, you see none of that sentiment which surrounds such an event in older countries. The American is silent in manner, embarrassingly so at first, extremely accurate in his observation of human nature, and any man that cannot bear to be scrutinized had not better go there. The American judges much by the eye, and has a most enviable power of estimation; your temperament, speech, look and act, are all taken in by him; and, if you can get at the tablet of his judgment, you will find a remarkable daguerreotype of your exact worth written thereon. They are phrenologists and physiognomists, not merely as philosophers, but as practical applicators of those inductive sciences, and beneath a show of positive laziness or languor, there is an amount of energy and action, mental and physical, perfectly surprising. They are not averse to the higher branches of science and literature, but they bend all to utility; and are, as a nation, the best antitheatricians in the world; and this science alone gives a terse matter-of-fact tone to their mental working, in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a proposition, he says, 'Wait till I figure up.'"

POLITENESS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—By endeavoring to acquire a habit of politeness, it will soon become familiar and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allays accidental irritation, by preventing harsh rebuffs and rude contradictions, it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and, by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonizes the whole.

Politeness begets politeness, and brothers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Sisters ought never to receive any little attention without thanking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but in courteous terms; never to reply to their questions in monosyllables, and they will soon be ashamed to do such things themselves. Both precept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to convince them that no one can have really good manners abroad who is not habitually polite at home.

SHADING THE EYES.—Some people cover their eyes with green or other shades, when anything is the matter of them. This is wrong. It is now ascertained by the best oculists, that shades injure the sight instead of strengthening it, from their creating heat and inflammation in the parts affected. If the eye be injured, and light insupportable, the best way is to tie a cool linen handkerchief over it. We have heard it stated as a curious fact, that when the English army returned from Egypt, those soldiers were least affected with ophthalmia who had worn no fronts to their hats.

RECUPER FOR GOOD HUMOR.—Rise betimes in a morning, and go early to rest, that the body may be preserved in health, let your reflection be, how short are your hours before you, if devoted to business, study, social enjoyment or other rational recreation; and then find time, if you can, to indulge in spleen and ill-humor.

Diamonds.

He who would die sooner or later than he ought, is a coward.
Politeness is the outward garment of good-will; but many are the huskells in which, if you crack them, nothing like a kernel is to be found.

Truth, love, and high morality are, the same.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

The most effectual way to secure happiness to ourselves is to confer it upon others.

As the heart is crushed and lacerated by a loss in the affections, so it is rather the head that aches and suffers by the loss of money.

It is not study alone that produces a writer—it is intensity, in the mind, as in a chimney; to make the fire burn hot and quick, you must narrow the draught.

As we go on in life, we find we cannot afford excitement, and we learn to be painstaking in our emotions.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

It is well to know misfortune at times, in order to treat properly prosperity.

Virtue is a plant of so delicate a nature, that the breath of suspicion often kills it.

She who is fond of display abroad, will make a poor appearance at home.

The best safeguard is the sense of danger and of duty.

How much happier we should be but for evils that never come.

A good heart is the best friend of a good head. Desires and fears often ought to change places.

Refinement easily runs into fastidiousness, which unfits a man to receive pleasure or impart it.

To imitate the best is the best imitation, and a resolution to excel is an excellent resolution.

Public men of high reputation, are like lions in a menagerie, continually stirred up that the crowd may see their size and hear their roar.

The world is a perpetual servitude, where no one lives for himself alone, and where, if we strive to be happy, we must kiss its fetters, and love its bondage.

Obscurity leaves a man free; but a famous man is a slave to his fame. Incense is bought dear. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," although the crown may be of laurels.

A SURE SIGN.—When you see a man spending his time lounging about the streets, talking politics, you need not expect that he has any money to lend.

Poetry is the flour of literature—prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love-letters are the honey and sugar; and letters containing remittances are the apple dumplings.

Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

There is a difference between seeing a good book and reading it—between reading it and remembering it—between remembering it and understanding it, and between understanding it and applying it to practice.

Theories are the mighty soap bubbles with which the grown-up children of science amuse themselves; while the honest vulgar stand gaping in stupid admiration, and dignity, these learned vagaries with the names of wisdom.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.—Some young people of the age of ten to fifteen years, are able to converse intelligently on almost any subject, while others are mum if you speak to them of anything but the most frivolous matters. What makes the difference? You might as well ask, what makes the difference in the appearance of the half famished boy, that is kept on a scanty supply of the meanest fare, and the one who has plenty of nourishing food? The youth who can converse only on the most trifling subjects, has starved his mind.

CHARACTER.—We may easily judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests pleasure in low and sordid objects, in vulgar songs and debasing language, in the misfortune of his fellows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous spirits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we may be satisfied that he is an upright man. A debased mind shrinks from association with the good and wise.

The old man who spends his time in endeavoring to hatch coles from chestnuts, is now cultivating the soil with a view of raising chickens from them.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Olympia, Washington Territory.

"It is not always safe or wise
To judge of others by their size."

Saturday, June 18, 1853.

England and the United States.

What change seems passing over the spirit of our dreams? The rancor that has existed between the two countries, from the revolution to the present time, appears to be undergoing a gradual metamorphosis. If the language of a portion of the press on both sides of the Atlantic can be regarded as meaning anything, we would conclude that the two nations had come to the altar, had confessed their mutual sins against each other, had obtained absolution, were presenting all their old hatred as a burnt offering, and were now billing and cooing as lovingly as a silly young couple about to wed. Many cool, old-fashioned thinking men, though looking on with feigned complacency, are in reality amazed. The wonder is, "what's in the wind?" The "London Morning Chronicle," comes first to the stand, and laying its hand upon its heart, humanely, wisely, and innocently says: "Some strange misunderstanding, must be at the bottom of the notion that England and the United States are somewhere nursing between them the germs of an armed conflict." Then follows other English journals, and among them the "London Times," which, in an article in relation to the Honduras settlements, while effecting to defend Great Britain's claim to them, according to the N. Y. Herald: "contrives to place the defects of her title in so strong a light that the British public will not murmur if they are surrendered. On the main issue, the sentiments of Great Britain are expressed without disguise: if it be necessary to relinquish Honduras, in order to carry out the inter-oceanic canal project, Great Britain will unhesitatingly renounce her claims. If we couple with these facts the anxiety displayed by the British government to settle the fishery disputes to our satisfaction—the unusual attentions which have been paid to our Minister in England, and the very friendly tone of the British press towards this country, and the new administration—we shall have before us a large mass of evidence in support of the notion that Great Britain is aiming at an alliance, offensive and defensive with the United States."

Some of the papers in the States, differing with the New York Herald, reciprocate these sentiments of affection, and stand ready to support the motion to enter into an alliance, and there is certainly sufficient good reason for their doing so, in a measure. Our own view of this matter is that we had better follow the advice of the great and good Washington, whose words on this subject, contained in his farewell address to the people of the United States, are to avoid "entangling our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice." But we would admit on the other hand that an occasion might offer, wherein duty, interest, and our very existence as a nation, perhaps, would imperiously demand our becoming at once, and without loss of precious time, the ally of Britain. Should Russia stride further in her absorption and with her detestable policy towards the Atlantic, and England meet her, as we hope and pray she will, with the sword, no cry for help from the land of our fathers, and where our own principles find always a generous response, should be unheeded. The question will be whether all Christendom shall be given up to the ferocious absolutism, or whether the sun of Republicanism shall go on gradually illumining the world, until every heart shall be made glad by its blessings. When that hour comes, if England steps forth as the champion of right, determined to fight the good fight, even to the death, we should say to her, God prosper the cause! Take our navy, our army, our stores of ammunition and rations, our fighting men, every weapon that we have, and then dip your hands, ye to your arms in our Treasury. In such a conflict you cannot fall alone, for your destruction would involve ours. Washington counselled us against permanent alliances, but his paternal care led him to suggest the idea of "temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies," just such an emergency we have called attention to, and no doubt the course of time, in which it holds the true view, when it holds for her private ends, we, for our private ends, we should the deplorable error threaten the existence we could not look difference. Our own us to witness, unliberty in Europe, any way would require Once united, America will dictate terms to the

Editors Table.

Our TABLE.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of quite a little invoice of little things from our little friend Viola, but, unfortunately, we are compelled also to acknowledge that we have but little use for them at present.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been very favorable to the garden and farms in this section of country. Rain has been showered down upon them, and every thing betokens plentiful crops and an early harvest.

RETURNED.—Our esteemed fellow townsman, Messrs. Geo. A. Barnes, and Joseph Cushman, merchants, arrived home on Sunday last, in good health, per bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B. Gove, a gentleman of well-earned popularity. Welcome home! The new goods you advertise to day, will not only speak for themselves, but account satisfactorily for your absence. We invite the readers of the "Columbian" to refer to our next page.

Fourth of July!

Independence day is at hand, and but little time is left for the necessary arrangements to be made for its celebration here, for which purpose it seems proper that a public meeting should be held. We propose Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Washington Hotel, as the day, hour and place. Let there be a general attendance. Sons of Liberty, to your posts! Our great day must not pass unobserved.

Road to Walla-Walla. Prepare for the immigrants.

The volunteer party from this vicinity, in search of a route across the Cascade mountains, have now been out two weeks, and it is ardently hoped their efforts have proved successful. If they have found or should find their way through, so that Capt. McClellan, by following them may meet the expedition from the States, under Gov. Stevens, we will have good reason to expect a large proportion of the immigration of this year will commence taking shelter with us in September next. We have confidence that the road will be opened this season, that the people will come, and that our highest hopes will be fully realized. However, an important duty devolves upon us, and we perform it to-day by saying to our whole community, sell not one dollar's worth of provisions to be exported from the country—husband well! all your resources—take good care of what you raise—waste nothing—save straw, and all else upon which man or beast can subsist, that you may be prepared to extend a true, substantial, and thrice hearty welcome to the way-worn new comers; who, in pursuance of our example of thoughtfulness and feeling, will in their turn contribute to the comfort of those who may come among us hereafter. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

APPOINTMENT.—An Indiana paper says: "Judge Lander has appointed Maj. Noble Hamilton, of Dearborn county, clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the District of Washington, the new Territory on the Pacific." Major Hamilton was an officer in the 4th Indiana Regiment, in the late war with Mexico.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION of the present year to the Pacific, says the N. Y. Herald, it is estimated will amount to at least three times as much as it did in 1848, taking from the Atlantic States no fewer than a HUNDRED THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE! The great proportion goes to California.

The seventieth anniversary of the first settlement in Ohio, was celebrated throughout that State in April, 1853.

DIED at the Hudson Bay House, Lachine, Canada, on the 21st of March, Lady Simpson, aged 40 years.

IRELAND.—A PREDICTION.—In July, 1849, an Astrologer at Philadelphia published in a periodical called the "Horoscope," the following prediction: "The present troubles and misery of Ireland, are, but the prelude of sorrows yet to come. June, 1853, will be a woeful time for that nation. After this Ireland will be free." June, 1853 has come, and we are in its midst. We copy the prediction from the "Horoscope," in our possession, and await our mails of about the 1st of August, to ascertain whether all prophets are false in these latter days.

We learn from Capt. A. B. Gove, of bark Sarah Warren that one of the boats belonging to the bark Mary Adams, in crossing from Dingineas to Port Townsend, was capsized by a blow of wind, and all hands, consisting of the skipper, mate, and four of the crew drowned.

One Week Later from Oregon.

We take the following items from the papers of our neighboring Territory, received by last mail.

Hon. Thos. Nelson, late Chief Justice of Oregon, left on the last steamer for New York.

Acting Gov. Curry has appointed Chester N. Terry, of Salem, Cayuse War Commissioner.

The Statesman was about being removed to Salem.

The grading of the site of the Penitentiary, at Portland, is now being fast completed.

A clerk in the employ of Mr. J. Kohn, merchant, of Portland, had been detected in the embezzlement of a large amount of funds, and was in prison awaiting trial.

The river still continued to rise. It had nearly reached the height to which it attained last year.

The clipper bark, Sarah Warren, A. B. Gove, master, arrived in our harbor yesterday, with a full cargo of merchandise to the Kendall Co., G. A. Barnes and others, and five passengers.

HARGRAVES, THE GOLD DISCOVERER.

At the last accounts from Australia the citizens were feeling Mr. Hargraves, the individual who first called the attention to the auriferous wealth of the colonies. A public dinner had been given to him by the citizens of Sydney. The citizens of Melbourne, and the government of Victoria likewise, not been backward in doing honor to the man through whose acuteness the colony has been enriched. He has also received the commendation of a territorial magistracy for Victoria, and has been elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Mechanics' Institution, and of the Geological Society.

From our Cowlitz Correspondent.

COWLITZ LANDING, June 9, 1853.

Messrs. McElroy & Beebe: We notice with pleasure the steps taken at your place to view out the road to Walla-Walla. The life blood of our thriving Territory will stagnate without arteries to flow through. Roads—good roads—we need in every part of the country, and all should lend a helping hand.

Having recently returned from a trip towards the head waters of this river, we are confirmed in the belief that the best practicable route, is along up the sources of this river into the Walla-Walla country. The trip is made by Indians hence to the prairies, on the other side of the mountains, in four days; and they come to and from there even in winter.

These facts have long been familiar to us here, and as we are making up a party now to view out this route, to aid Capt. McClellan in the choice to the best, it may not be amiss thus to make it known.

A letter from the Governor, received at this place, states that the road will be completed in time for the Fall immigration.

The work on the road to Monticello goes on. How much it is needed, you well know. The great expense of traveling, deters many settlers from coming, and many are actually not able to come on this account.

Your last extract from Commodore Wilkes' Narrative was read with renewed interest by the residents here. All his accounts are truthful, accurate, and full of interest.

Yours, &c.,

CHRISTALOGRAPHY.—This is the title given to a process discovered by Mr. John A. Whipple, of Boston, by which pictures are taken on paper through the agency of light, with a facility and cheapness not before obtained. The impression may be taken either directly from the object, or from engravings, daguerotypes, or oil paintings. We have seen crystalotype copies of steel engravings, and daguerotypes, which were very beautiful, having the minute fidelity and sharp outlines of the one and the other with the softness and delicacy of a crayon drawing. In views of scenery taken directly from nature, the process seems as yet to have the great defect of leaving out all indications of the sun and atmosphere from the picture. The inventor states that after the first crystalotype is made, copies may be provided indefinitely at a cheaper rate than by either lithography or wood-engraving; he accordingly anticipated that for illustrated works crystalotypes will supersede engravings. They can be colored as well as ordinary prints.

A MISTAKE.—It is quite a mistaken idea, that a woman cannot keep a secret—nobody can so well. Trust her but with half, or try to keep it from her altogether, and she is sure to betray you, because her pride prompts her to find out what the man thinks right to conceal, and then her vanity induces her to tell what she has found out; and this in order to show her power of discovery. Trust all to her, and she will never betray you; but half a confidence is not worth having.

The embalming of human bodies has arrived to a high degree of perfection, and is a process becoming quite frequently resorted to in New York, particularly in the warm season. It is done by opening the large vein in the neck, and in injecting about two quarts of a peculiar fluid into the system. Dr. Pilote, by whom it is practiced, has seen bodies preserved for twenty years in this manner.

Editorial Correspondence.

COWLITZ LANDING, June 10th, 1853.

Overland to Oregon—decl. passage—Judge Yantis—Mr. Rabbeson—new claims—Mound prairie—filling up—new claims—Big Mound—Mr. Durgin—Mr. Ford's—Mr. Jackson's—the prospect—Cowlitz Hotel—Mr. Goodell—the river, &c. After being "pant up" in our sanctum at Olympia ever since the first advent of the "Columbian," denying myself all pastime save that of incessant toil for the gratification of our readers, I at last find myself in this delightful season of the year, on a flying trip overland to Oregon, for purposes of business and pleasure.

Leaving Olympia on Monday, the 6th inst., I got on board, or rather took a deck passage on the outside of an Indian pony, and started towards Cowlitz Landing. After an easy afternoon's ride, I found myself comfortably installed for the night, enjoying the hospitalities of our excellent friend, Judge YANTIS, the "latch-string" of whose door is never "pulled in." The Judge and Mr. A. B. RABBESEN are erecting a commodious and splendid house, beautifully situated in an oak grove, at the edge of the Mound Prairie, intended for a hotel, and I may as well tell the truth at once, and say that whoever becomes a guest there, will congratulate himself, and be certain to call again.

The mound prairie is fast filling up with industrious and enterprising settlers. At least twenty new claims have been taken there, since I passed on my way to Olympia last summer. On every hand thereabouts, the passer-by beholds improvement, progression, and the sure indications of future wealth and prosperity.

On Tuesday, I passed many new-established homes, where the immigrants of last season had built, fenced in, and were gathering comforts around them. In the afternoon, I made a short halt at the "big mound," on the summit of which, Mr. L. D. DURGIN has built a good frame house.

This is a lovely place, an earthly paradise. The view it affords is grand, embracing the snow-capped Mounts Rainier and St. Helens, and a surrounding scenery as picturesque as that with which the finest sentimentality has been most enraptured. From the level of the prairie to the top of the mound, is about one hundred feet. About 30 feet from the base, on the west side, is a fine spring of delicious clear water. The surface of the mound contains 30 or 40 acres of good land, which Mr. DURGIN has converted into a vineyard and nursery of fruit trees, for large profits, as no one will doubt.

After remaining there about an hour, I started in good spirits, and in the evening "brought up" at the house of Mr. S. S. FORD, where I rejoiced in spending the night. He displayed his usual readiness to supply the wants of the weary traveler. The pleasant countenances of friend Ford and his "good wife," an antidote to fatigue and trouble, are sure harbingers of the true comfort and good fare their entertainment affords.

At every farm along the road, the crops look exceedingly well, and promise what all anticipate, an abundant harvest. This, in conjunction with the large number of immigrants pouring into the Territory, gives strong assurance of our general prosperity.

At the house of Mr. JOHN R. JACKSON, where hundreds have stopped before, I found all that I could wish for. The Squire was communicative, and gave me to understand that the barns required to be enlarged to contain the produce of the present year. That "good time coming" seems close at hand.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, I entered the "Cowlitz Hotel," kept by Mr. J. W. GOODSELL, at this place, where I sat down to a dinner, such as cannot be surpassed at any public house in the Territory. Mr. G. keeps a model hotel, supplies his table well, and deserves the patronage of the public. Here is a good commencement of a town—two hotels, two stores, and several other buildings.

The Cowlitz river is very high, and still rising. What a current! My stars, how we shall travel when again started, which will be to morrow, for the fever and ague country, i. e. the Columbia and Willamette. I will write again soon, and report the latest items from the "Columbian." In the meanwhile I am, dear readers, Devotedly yours, Mc.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent has sent the following account of a singular occurrence:

Last Saturday Rev. Mr. Stimson, of Castleton, was invited to preach a funeral sermon in the church of Schodack, Rev. Mr. Bailey being sick and unable to officiate. While he was offering a prayer, preceding the sermon, a white dove flew into the church, and alighted directly on his head. Mr. Stimson appeared startled by the arrival of the unexpected visitor, but in a moment he calmly raised his hand and gently removed the bird. It flew upon the gallery, but after a few moments it returned and alighted on the bible between his hands, where it remained until he had concluded the prayer. The dove was then caught by Mr. Stimson and given to the sexton.—[Christian Intelligencer.]

The excavations at Nimroud have been re-opened, and a fine bass-relief has been found. It represents Assyrian warriors hunting a lion, and is perfectly well preserved. Some heads of ivory, finely carved, and gill, have also been found. It is believed that the very chariot of Ashur has been found! The French are very diligent in their researches, and the Turks have also begun digging in the mounds of the prophet Jonah, to the great annoyance of the more devout Musselmans.

From our Stellacoom Correspondent.

STELLACOOM, June 15, 1853.

Messrs. McElroy & Beebe:

Pierce County, compared with the others in Washington Territory, is certainly very small in extent; much smaller, in fact, than it should be, or would have been, had the "wise men" who met at Salem last winter to legislate for the "dear people," been as mindful of the interests of the whole community, as they were of the "loaves and fishes" to accrue to them and their friends, from the fat offices so soon to be at the disposal of now men elected to manage the affairs of the U. S. Government, and steer the "ship of State." I do not, by any means, wish you to infer from this, that I make these remarks for political effect, for I know full well that your paper is most impartially a NEUTRAL one, leaning to neither the one great national Party or the other, and am also "silly convinced in my own mind" that in the selection of officers for our new Territory, and of a man to represent us in the next Congress, that PARTY POLITICS SHOULD BE DISCARDED ENTIRELY, and every man come up to the polls and deposit his vote for the man who he is well assured will best SUBSERVE THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, if elected, without distinction of party. I do not wish any one who may read this article, to suppose for a moment that I desire to create political capital out of it, or that I pray for the success of any candidate, simply for his party predilections, but would much rather that all of both creeds, should give me credit for a sincere desire to see those men elected to fill the offices in our gift, who are the most HONEST AND ABLE. But enough of this subject for the present, for there is another of some considerable importance to this community, and also to the thousands who are expected to make their advent into the Puget Sound country next September, upon which I feel anxious to say a few words, that you will very much oblige me by giving a place in your columns.

The sea coast extent of Pierce county, considered upon a straight line from about S by W to N by E—is, I think, some five leagues; four of which are claimed by the Hudson Bay Company, as their property, according to the Treaty made and concluded by and between the United States and Great Britain, in 1846. The extent of country claimed by this wealthy and powerful British Corporation, is, I believe, some twelve miles square, EVERY ACRE OF WHICH, is in PIERCE COUNTY. The Treaty spoken of above, which concedes to this Company, (or rather, perhaps I ought to say, to the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company," certain lands and improvements, is, in the opinion of every intelligent person whom I have heard remark upon it, a very loose and indefinite one. All concur in saying, that speedy measures should be taken by the Congress of the United States, to either rescind from this Company their LEGAL RIGHTS, and thereby politely invite them to vacate these lands, or define the limits of their possessions, in a manner so plain and definite that there cannot possibly be any mistakes made, relative to them.

Now, just let us take a candid and impartial view of this matter as it exists at present, and as it affects those already settled upon this "claim," and the many who desire to become residents. Upon this large tract of country, comprising the most valuable portion of Pierce County, many industrious and valuable American Citizens have located themselves, for the purposes of farming, lumbering and trading, honestly believing that they have a perfect and undoubted right so to do, according to the Treaty of '46 and the Donation Law of '48. Well, they are no sooner comfortably situated, and "well under way," than a written notice to "leave forthwith" issues from the M. D. who is ensconced very cozily within the walls of the Fort, yelet "Nisqually," and who has no sympathy whatever for American Citizens, or any end, under Heaven, in view, in his transactions here, other than to enrich himself, and provide for the extravagant wants of the Stockholders of the Hudson Bay Company, who spend their time and money at "Crockfords" and the "Opera," in the "great Babel" of England, during the "Season," and break their necks in Steeple Chases and Fox Hunts, during the Summer, in the inland towns of "Merrion" England. I shall have more to say upon this subject, probably, by and by.

RETAIL.

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Corrected weekly by Parker, Oolter & Co.

Beef, per lb.	14c	Pickles, per jar.	50
Butter, per lb.	20	Vinegar, per gal.	50c
1 lb. per 100 lbs.	10 00	Salt, per lb.	4c
Potatoes, per bush.	3 00	Blankets, per pair.	8 00
Onions, per bush.	1 00	Candles, per lb.	6c
Butter, per lb.	1 00	Lard, per lb.	25c
Onions, per bush.	40	Tobacco, per lb.	25c
Tallow, per lb.	12c	Sperm oil, per lb.	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Shedding, 4 pr yd.	15
Eggs, per doz.	1 00	Soup, "	10c
Beef, per bush.	3 50	Shedding, 4 pr yd.	15
Sugar, per lb.	12c	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	15	Axes, "	2 00
Tea, "	75c	Hewing axes, "	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	50c	Brandy, per gal.	2 50
Salmon, per lb.	10c	Whisky, "	1 00
Salmon, "	25	Gin, "	2 50
Chicken, per doz.	7 00	Hickory chairs, "	1 00
Sawed lumber, 6r.	\$20 per M.	cedar, \$30 per M.	
Shingles, \$4 25 to \$5 per M.		pile, 5 to 8 cts.	
per foot; square timber, -		to 12 1/2 cts.	

EX SARAH WARREN!

The Undersigned have just received

Flour,	Pork,	Hams,
Sugar,	Coffee,	Tea,
Salt,	Coffee mills,	Guns,
Clocks,	Manilla rope,	Oilcloth,
Carpent Bages,	Satinets,	Boys' Straw

Hats, and numerous other articles which they offer for sale at a small advance.

Olympia, June 18 53. BETTMAN & BRAND.

States Items.

Col. Benton is announced as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

It is stated that Hon. Thomas Corwin intends to settle at Frankfort, Ky., where he intends practicing law.

Mazzini has escaped from Italy and returned to London. The way this was done remains a secret. But the fact is made manifest by his presence in the British capital.

DIAMONDS.—Fresh discoveries of diamonds have been made near Bagagem, in Brazil, and the excitement is something after the gold-fevers of the United States and England. What is this world coming to?

THE VIRGINIA PAN HANDLE.—The Pennsylvanians talk of annexing, with the consent of the other party, the strip of Virginia territory bordering on the Ohio river, and including the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall.

Col. Fremont is stated to have bought the residence of the late Mr. St. Clair Clarke, opposite the Presidential mansion at Washington.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S HEALTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard says:

"The President's health is failing greatly, his lungs being quite irritated. He worries too much over conflicting claims for office, taking every such contest involving bitterness on either side greatly at heart."

The crew of the New Bedford whaling bark Insea, had been murdered by the natives of Pleasant Island.

By news from Independence, Mo., we learn by a late arrival that Capt. Heath, at Ft. Atkinson, was about to fight a force of some 5000 Cheenne Indians, with a single company of regulars. It was feared that the whites would fare worst. The cause of quarrel was the refusal of the Indians to give up certain deserters whom they harbored.

Senators Douglas of Illinois, Foote of Vermont, and Mr. Corwin contemplate a visit to Europe this spring.

Letters from Madrid say that the American Minister had succeeded in obtaining the pardon of Hungarians of the Lopez expedition who had been sentenced to the mines.

Some of the 100,000 volumes of which the Astor Library, New York, will consist, have been placed in the library building in Lafayette Place. It is not expected that the institution will be open before next September or October.

The Seamstresses of Cincinnati have held a meeting and resolved to "strike" for higher wages. Success to them.

There is in a library belonging to the Academy at Germantown, Pa., the identical telescope used by General Washington at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. It is a cumbersome instrument, and must have required considerable muscular power for its use. There is in the same library a copy of the Bible Geneva edition, 1610.

A grand Opera house, to cost \$300,000, is about to be built on the corner of Irving Place and Fourteenth street, New York. It is said that it will be finished within six months from this date, and that it will be opened by Gris & Mario, with a competent troupe.

Divisions having sprung up among the contributors to the fund of the Western Reserve College, in consequence of an attempt being made to remove it to Cleveland, at a recent meeting of the contributors, among others a resolution was passed "earnestly requiring the President to resign," but, like the rude boy whom an old man found in one of his trees stealing apples—of which old spelling books treat—"he told them plainly he would not."

The New York Evening Post in an announcement of the intended removal from the building belonging to their paper, we find the following which is rather interesting:

"We expect to drive this press, as well as the presses in our job office, by a caloric engine, of Capt. Ericsson's invention and modeling, which is now in progress of construction by the Messrs. Hogg & Delamater, and which will be the first application of that patent to the art of printing."

A movement has been set on foot at Liverpool, chiefly by the captains of American ships, in favor of abolition on both sides of the Atlantic of the present practice of giving advance notes to seamen.

LOOK U!!

AT BARNES'

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

Just received per bark SARAH WARREN, the LARGEST and BEST Assorted stock of Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Drillings, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Marine Stripes, Red, White & Blue Blankets, Counterpanes, Shawls, Socks, Stockings, Brown Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Brown & Black Patent Thread, Sewing Silk, Batinet, Jeans & Dungaree Pants, Merino Undershirts, Palm Leaf Hats, White, Yellow and Cotton-Flannels, Glazed Cambric.

LADIES' FANCY GOODS.

Alpacas, Plaid and Figured Ginghams, Merinos, Lawns, Cashmeres, Fancy Prints, Mouslin de Laine, Tulle, Lace, Parasols, Under Slings, Chemisettes, Linen Handkerchiefs, Gimp, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Silk Goggles, Cotton Hose, Ladies' Dusters, Gaiters, Lace Goggles & Jenny Lind Ties, Mince and Children's Socks & Slips.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, soap, candles, saleratus, tobacco, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mustard, beans, lard, salt, vermacella, Port Rico syrup in ten gallon kegs.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, buckets, half bushels in nests, washboards, clothes pins, brooms, matches.

HARD WARE.

Bench planes, match planes from one half to two inches, augurs from three-quarters to two inches, socket framing chisels, nails from four to sixes, five inch spikes, floor nails, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 14 x 16 glass, chopping & broad axes, adzes, hammers, hatchets, butts, screws, saws, oil stones, scythe stones, garden and planting hoes, pocket rules, compasses, timber scribers, crosscut saws, buck saws, dinner and tea-knives, shears, knives & forks, brass candlesticks, flour-sieves, shovels, spades, manure forks, ground stones, bush hoes, brush scythes, padlocks, knob & stock locks, lead, pepper, shot, shoe, butter knives, pocket and fine combs, shot & powder, chalk lines, bed cords, clothes lines, rope from three-eighths to one and a half inch.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Sulphur, cream tartar, salis alum, borax, glue, sponge, castor oil, bay rum, gum camphor.

PAINTS & OILS.

White & red lead, venetian red, putty, turpentine, boiled oil, lamp black, paint brushes, chalk, A General Assortment of

CROCKERY, GLASS AND TIN WARE.

School Books and Stationery.

G. A. BARNES, 4141

JUST RECEIVED,

BY BARK SARAH WARREN a large assortment of Provisions, Groceries, &c., which will be sold low at the Store of the Kendall Co., 4141

Olympia June 18 1853

WILL be given by the subscriber for the best specimen of native granite or stone, suitable for a block in the Washington Monument—

Said block to be presented by our Legislature, at its session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory.

M. T. SIMMONS, June 18, 1853. 4141

NOTICE.

SCHUR. "ROVER" having been taken out of our hands, we hereby give public notice that we are not responsible for any letters, papers, packages, or merchandise sent by said schooner Rover, or bills against her after this date.

LAMBERT & SMITH, New York, June 4, '53. 4141

Proposed Mass Meeting.

In accordance with the time honored and established usage of the Democratic party, the undersigned, members of the same and citizens of Washington Territory, respectfully and earnestly urge upon the different members of our political faith, a complete organization of the party throughout the Territory.

We deem it unnecessary at this time to enter upon a discussion of the propriety of an organization of parties, we think it manifest to all who regard the advance of Democratic principles before men, or measures before localities.

We are aware that an organization of the Democratic party, at this or any other time, will be strenuously opposed by that party, who have ever been found the sleepless and vigilant opposers of Democratic advancement and progress. This is to be expected. A party who entertains few, if any, political principles or measures, to recommend them to the sympathy or feelings of the masses, will at all times, be found ready to foment divisions in our ranks by multiplying candidates, and local and sectional issues. Let us defeat the machinations of our opponents by a union among ourselves, let all considerations of men, localities, and place, be offered up on the altar of principle.

And to this end we would invite the Democracy of the Territory, to a Mass Meeting, to be held at Olympia, on the second Monday in July next, to select a Democratic Central Committee, who will fix upon a time and place for holding a Territorial Convention, to select a proper person as a Democratic Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Benj. Gordon, Wm Rutledge, Gabriel Jones, George Truett, Joseph Broshars, John D. Snider, A. J. Chambers, N. Eaton, J. A. White, Columbus White, J. M. Magill, J. M. White, R. Patterson, J. M. Patterson, N. Patterson, S. D. Russell, U. E. Hicks, J. S. Phillips, J. N. Low, A. B. Babson, Alfred Hill, J. D. Reinhardt, T. W. Glasgow, H. M. Hill, A. Benton Moses, C. E. Weed, Edward Furste, J. L. Perkins, W. H. Bradford, E. Sylvester, James W. Wiley, J. R. Johnson, Wm Jones, Ellis Barnes, James Taylor, W. B. D. Newman, J. W. Fouts, N. E. Eby

June 9th, 1853 40-41

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the undersigned will please present the same for payment at his store, on or before the 15th of July, and those indebted will please call at the clerk's desk, pay up, and get a receipt in full.

ANDREW J. MOSES, No. 2 Main st., Olympia. 40-41

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Messrs. Editors:—At the urgent solicitation of many personal and political friends to become a Candidate for Delegate to Congress at the coming election, I have consented to submit my name in connection with said office, subject however, to the decision of the Democratic Convention. I do so with the more freedom from the fact that Thurston county having a greater population than any other county in the Territory, and Olympia being the principal commercial town on Puget Sound, will in point of locality, justly entitle said county to the Candidate.

JAMES R. JOHNSON, Thurston co., W. T., June 4, '53. 42-43

To the People of Washington Territory.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time, than simply to state that my course of conduct hereafter, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most untiring exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities.

M. T. SIMMONS, Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

To the People of Washington Territory.

A meeting of the voters of the Caddishead district, called for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to recommend as Delegate to Congress, was held at the house of Mr. T. Stevens, on the 12th of May, and they were of the unanimous opinion that Columbia Lancaster is eminently qualified to represent impartially the wants of the Territory—and we therefore most cordially recommend him as in every way worthy of confidence and support.

Per order, SOLOMON STRONG, Pres't., 40-5w W. H. TAPPAN, Sec'y.

Wm. W. PLUMB, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office.—In the Second Story of Swan's Building, on Fourth Street.

Olympia, W. T. 40

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates.

He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON AND HERRING prepared for family use.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment, R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 if

PARKER, COLTER & CO.

—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Olympia, June 4, '53. 39if

GUNSMITHING.

WM COLLINS, formerly of Portland, Oregon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington Territory that he has opened a shop in Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, where he may be found prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to repairing revolvers.

Olympia, June 4, '53. 39if

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbia Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money.

For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.

H. JEAL, Olympia, June 4, 1852 39if

FARM FOR SALE!

I WOULD say to new immigrants and others, that I will sell on good terms one of the best farming claims in Washington Territory. Said claim is situated in the far-famed Yelm prairie, about 18 miles east of Olympia. It contains 320 acres has good timber, good water, and excellent soil, is improved with the frame of a house 20 by 30 feet, one story and a half high, one thousand rails made on the claim, and about 12 bushels of potatoes planted. This is a rare chance for a good bargain. For particulars inquire at the Columbia office, or to

JOHN McLELLAN, June 4 1853. 3w39

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Wright, Colter & Co., is dissolved this day and date.

HENRY COLTER & CO, May 9th, 1853.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into a partnership together with the view of transacting business in Washington Territory, under the name and style of PARKER, COLTER & CO. JOHN PARKER, Jr., HENRY COLTER & CO May 9th, 1853.

LOOK HERE!

JUST RECEIVED per brig Kendall, a choice assortment of Goods, comprising every variety needed in this country. They are too numerous to mention, but consist in part of a large supply of

Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Beans, Candles, Starch, Dried Apples, Raisins, Molasses, Rice, Cheese, Salt, Butter, Lard, Pickles, Currants, Hardware of all kinds, Wooden Ware, Boots of all sizes, LADIES' SADDLES, Bridles, &c. Plows, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Grindstones, &c., &c. For sale by PARKER, COLTER & CO, Olympia, May 21, 1853. 37if

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A. I. fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidbey's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings.

For freight and passage apply on board. May 21, 1853. 3w37

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capitol of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all things belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH.

ALSO, 15000 feet of square timber, and 15000 shingles, put up in 4 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of L. H. CALKINS. May 21, 1853. 37if

DAVID LOGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the various courts of the Territory. April 28, 1853. 37if

FOUND!

AT the house of the subscriber, one cigar case containing five cigars and two promissory notes, one payable to Edward Cox or bearer, the other made payable to Jacob Smoke or order, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and calling on

SIDNEY S. FORD, Chehalis, May 26, 1853. 39if

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILLS, &c., &c.

New Dungeness, Washington Territory. Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungeness will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them. May 14, 1852 38if

ALKI Wholesale & Retail Store, and SHIP CHANDLERY.

LAMBERT & SMITH, have recently received direct from the Atlantic States and San Francisco, the largest and most extensive stock of goods ever brought into Puget Sound. Their stock consists of the following:

A large quantity of Flour, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Paints, oils, Glass, Powder, Lead, Shot, Single and double barreled guns, percussion caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails. A splendid assortment of clothing, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Hard bread and crackers, &c., and a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap.

All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose.

We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonesa," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound.

We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names.

LAMBERT & SMITH, April 19, 1853. 32if

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND And intermediate Ports.

THE time A. I. sloop "S. E. Shepherd," Capt. L. B. B. now lying at Steilacoom, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with perfect safety fifty head of cattle.

May 14, 1853. 36if

Horses to Hire.

JOSEPH TEBB would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again established a Livery Stable in Olympia, where good fat horses can be obtained at any time, for a trip to the Cowlitz or for pleasure parties. Good saddles, bridles, &c. Olympia, May 14, 1853 36if

Shoemakers Wanted.

TWO or three shoemakers, good workmen, can have plenty of work, large profits, and all materials found, by applying to the undersigned. Cash or produce given for deer, calf, wolf and other skins.

Fifty sides of sole and harness leather on hand and for sale. JOHN W. BALLANCE, April 27, 1853 9w33 Nisqually

SCHICTWOOT!

THE SCHICTWOOT would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.

EDMUND SYLVESTER, Olympia, April 23, 1853. 41

ALBERT PETTINGILL, SUPPOSED to be a native of Maine, will hear notice of something to his advantage by calling at this office, or addressing Henry C. Wilson, Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

May 14, 1853

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons not to buy or take an interest in the Land-claim at Lugalushute creek, Nisqually, now occupied by F. L. Thompson. Said tract being on the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Co., under the Boundary Treaty of 1816, and having been by said Company improved in various ways prior to the date of said Treaty.

W. F. TOLMIE, June 1, 1853. 6w36

NEW GOODS AT Wholesale and Retail.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that one of the partners has just arrived from San Francisco per ship "Rowena" with a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, dried Apples, Candles, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Collins' chopping and Broad Axes, Hand saws, Powder Shot, Canly, Walnuts, &c.

MENS' & BOYS' BOOTS, BROGANS, Ladies Shoes, Gingham, Coats, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Hdkfs., Drilling, Ticking, Kossuth, straw and Panama Hats, &c., which they offer for sale at San Francisco prices. Intending to make Olympia their permanent seat of residence, the undersigned have made arrangements to receive with every vessel a new supply.

Merchants and Farmers will find it to their interest to look at our goods before making their purchases. EDWARD & BRAND, Olympia, April 20, 1853. 33if

NOTICE.

PHILIP KEACH, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steilacoom City, the following named articles:

Flour, Dried Apples, Pork, Honey, Cheese, Alspice, Pepper, Beans, Salsaparilla, Candy, Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Tea, Sardines, Axes, broad and narrow, Chisels, Locks, Cigars, Hatchets, clays, And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetings, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.

PHILIP KEACH, Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 33if

NEW ARRIVAL!

JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonesa," a large and desirable assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, consisting of the following articles: 15,000 lbs California seed Barley, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Boots, Coffee, Rice, Beans, Shoes, Pork, molasses, Calicoes, Tobacco, Saleratus, Shirts, Soap, Hats, Caps, "Chintzes," Pants, Vests, Coats, "Moulin de lains, &c. Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of Tubs, Buckets, Clothes pegs, Washboards, Sugar and Flour boxes, And a great variety of other articles which I will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Orders for goods filled with dispatch. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber and Spikes received in exchange for goods. C. C. TERRY, Alki, April 7, 1853. 31if

SHEEP!

THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, on or about the 25th June, 1853, One thousand Wether, and two hundred Ewe sheep or thereabouts, of the Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot and Merino breeds. For further information, apply to W. F. Tolmie, Fort Nisqually—by letter, address "Care of Postmaster, Olympia, Washington Territory." May 14. 6w

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D., ABOUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a

HOSPITAL at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application. March 26, 1853.—29ly

Blacksmithing.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A. J. Baldwin, and is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a superior manner, and at the lowest rates.

Plows—I have also commenced the manufacture of plows, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish the farmers with as good an article as can be found in any country.

JOHN L. CLARK, Olympia, April 16, 1853. 32if

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House,) PORTLAND, OREGON

Turnbull, Monnastres & Davis, ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch, MACHINES and CASTINGS of every description. Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to. April 9, 1853.—31if

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.) TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to

REPAIR ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public. Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third Door below the Columbia Hotel; April 24, 1853. 33ly

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

THE LARGE BUILDING IN FRONT CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords; and Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them. EDMUND SYLVESTER, Olympia, April 19, '53. 11f

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whale oil, potatoes, grain, and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco, "Schur. Damascus," Capt. Hathaway, "Brig Geo. Emery," Capt. Briggs, may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom, Puget Sound. CYRUS PALMER, California street Wharf, San Francisco. Oct 9, 1852 51f

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c. WEED & HURD, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Discomfort! THE SUBSCRIBER having rented and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES, Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. sept 11 f F. A. CLARKE.

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms. He has now on hand

100 cords wood, 40,000 shingles, and two or three cargoes of square timber and piles. Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia. HERBERT JEAL, March 19, '53.—28if

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address WILLIAM PORTER, Sept. 11, 1852. 11f San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS, Portland, Oregon.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on

SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON.

Also payable at the following banks: Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Bank of Syracuse, Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester, Rochester City Bank, Geo. Smith & Co., Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Michigan State Bank, Detroit, Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland, Clinton Bank, Columbus, O. Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to

Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates. Jan. 15, 1853. 27if

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Penicil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Rings and Tuck Combs; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasols; Gold, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

CHEAP STORE!

THE undersigned having located at the corner of Main and Second streets, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the Territory. Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN-WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper, than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods, will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 49f

THE KENDALL CO., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS.

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz Bank Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove, Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove, A good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c., which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash. For freight, passage of other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 3d door from California street. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing in importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications, requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH, Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 11f

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer, and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11 31f

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to

M. T. SIMMONS, Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 11f

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing or having accounts against the Kendall Co., are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs previous to the departure of two of the parties of said Co. for the States.

KENDALL CO. by JOS. CUSHMAN, Agent. Olympia, June 15, 1853. 31f

NOTICE,

BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE DALLIES OF THE COLUMBIA, OREGON.

EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Congress by the act of 5th June, 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of Congress has yet authorized the President to commence any on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 30th June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act, it is made duty to warn off settlers from the Indian country.

No agent or consent, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, to any settlement being made. The government alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title; and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.

BENJ. ALVORD, Capt. 4th Infantry, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'g. Head Quarters, Fort Drum, Dalles of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1853. 3

W. C. Holman, Wm. M. Carpenter, Woodford C. Holman & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Bennett, Maj. William L. Smith, San. Francisco, Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory, F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend, George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T., N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Cargoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for the Cowlitz Landing, and returns at 6 o'clock for the Cowlitz Landing. EDWARD & BRAND, Steilacoom, Dec. 10, 1852. 14f

Notice!

NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—my store before purchasing elsewhere, and my mind closing out the stock on hand.

ANDREW J. MOSES, Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19w

WATERBURY

A lady complained how rapidly time flew away, and said, "Alas! I am near 30." "Was who was present and knew her age," said, "Do not fret, madam, for you will get further from that frightful epoch every day."

Scorpions are like sand-bags in a balloon. He who bows them all overboard, rises with ease, but is likely to come down with a splash.

Gold-digging. The best tools in the business are a plow and a hoe—the best place to seek for it, above ground.

If, as it has been sagely asserted, a man is miserable in proportion to his worldly possessions, what a miserable set of dogs the Rothschilds must be.

A sure sign that the love of liberty is declining in a state, is a tacit submission to the usurpation of wealth, exclusive of merit.

There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion, no orations equal to those of the Prophets, and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach.

A stupid boy is not improved by whipping, although Miss Leslie gives full directions "how to whip a nelly-bub."

The reply of an enlightened Mahomedan to a missionary, is characteristic of the race of Moslems. "Your religion," said he, "gives me three Gods and one wife; mine gives me three wives and one God; I prefer my own."

Honor and riches are the two wheels upon which the whole world is moved; these are the two springs of our discontent.

He only is a great man who can neglect the applause of the multitude, and enjoy himself independent of its favor.

The nearest way to honor is for a man so to live that he may be found to be that in truth he would be thought to be.

A prince ought more to fear those whom he hath advanced, than those he hath oppressed; for the one hath the means to do mischief, but the other hath not the power.

John was thought to be very stupid. He was bent to the mill one day, and the miller said, "John, some people say you are a fool, now tell me what you do know, and what you don't know." "Well," replied John, "I know miller's hogs are fat." "Yes, that's well, John, now what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn fats 'em."

Theodore Parker says:—"It is better to throw a guard about the baby's cradle, than to sing a psalm at a bad man's death-bed; better to have a care while the bud is bursting to the sun, than when the head has scorched the heart of the ungarded bosom."

A CLEVER BOY.—"Papa, I've been seeing cook make bread; and can you tell me why dough resembles the sun?" "The sun, Freddy?" "Yes, pa." "No, I cannot." Freddy (with great glee), "because when it rises it is light."

MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.—What a pity it is summer is so short! Before you know it, lovers become deacons, and romps grandmothers!

A barber, who was in the habit of stinging his customers' ears by the rapidity of his tongue, asked an individual one day how he wished his beard to be cut. "Without saying a single word," replied he.

"Papa, what is that picture over the mantle piece?" The vain father answered, "why that's papa's arms, my darling!" "Then why don't you have your legs put up too?" was the reply.

"John," said the schoolmaster, "you will soon be a man, and will have to do business, what do you suppose you will do when you have to write letters, unless you learn to spell better?" "Oh, Sir," replied John, "I shall put easy words in them."

A maiden lady suspecting her female servant was regaling her beau upon the cold mutton of the larder, called Betty, and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking with her down stairs? "Oh, no, ma'am," replied the girl, "it was only me singing a psalm?" "You may amuse yourself, Betty," replied the maiden, "with psalms, but let's have no hymns, Betty. I have a great objection to him." Betty curtsied, withdrew, and took the hint.

Use not evasions when called upon to do a good thing, nor excuses when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

A gentleman in one of the steamboats asked the steward, when he came to collect the passage-money (1s. each for the best cabin), if there was no danger of being blown up? The steward promptly replied, "No, Sir, not the least; we cannot afford to blow up at these low prices."

Colonel Christie, an Irish officer, who served with considerable credit in America, had the misfortune to be severely wounded. As he lay on the ground, an unfortunate soldier who was near him and was badly wounded, uttered a terrible howling, at which the colonel said, "What do you make of that?" "Do you think nobody is hurt?"

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Use not evasions when called upon to do a good thing, nor excuses when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "MULTNOMAH."

CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a.m., and Oregon City at 2 p.m.

The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to J. M. BRECK, Agent, Dec. 4, 1852. If

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER "LOT WHITCOMB."

J. C. AINSWORTH, master, will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangement have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, Sept. 15 If G. ABERNETHY, Agent

STEAM ENGINES.

BOILERS AND MILL WORKS.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:—

Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at	\$3,800
" 12 " 48 " "	2,800
" 12 " 36 " "	2,500
" 10 " 30 " "	2,300
" 9 " 24 " "	2,100
" 8 " 20 " "	1,900
" 6 " 16 " "	1,600

BOILERS—plain cylinders, double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.

On hand and for sale
 A propeller engine of 125 horse power,
 An English beam engine of 65 horse power,
 Two engines of 40 horse power,
 Three " of 20 " "
 Two " of 15 " "
 A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
 " of 30 " "
 " of 15 " "
 One flue " of 45 " "
 " of 25 " "
 Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws.
 Flouring mill machinery. Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
 Mining, marine and general engineers,
 Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco
 JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.
 LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria.
 April 9, '53. 3m31

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves

PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by Faithful Messengers.

The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.

We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to ENGLAND, By the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to Panama, and from thence by the West India mail steamers.

Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the Isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other persons. Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,

with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities. NEWELL & CO., Agents Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24tf

Winn's Fountain Head.

Steam Candy Manufactory.

Fancy Confectionery, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently deceived by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 79 and 80 on the doors.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first place refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.

My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual, is open from six o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night, so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great. M. L. WINN. Jan. 22, 1853. 21tf

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN, ST. HELENS, O. T. Sept. 15 If

BALCH & PALMER.

STEELACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND. Sept. 1852. 1tf

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers, Front, between Stark and Oak Sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted. Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

D. R. BIGELOW,

BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY, Washington Territory.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon, OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY. Dec. 11, 1852—14ty

G. N. MC CONAHA,

J. W. WILEY, McGONAHA & WILEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory. THEY REFER TO Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal. Hon. J. Neely Johnson, Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio. Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California. Hon. P. H. Burnett, Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio. Editors of Place Times and Transcript, San Francisco, Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, PORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Sept. 25, 1852 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY, Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Collins's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. Sept. 15 If

HENRY TOOMY

JOHN REID, HENRY TOOMY & CO. LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, Sept. 18 If PORTLAND, OREGON.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sunday. J. S. CUSHMAN, Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

A Large Assortment of Groceries.

THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON trade is invited to the following:

275 cases nectar TOBACCO;
 125 " grape;
 150 " W. Price's "
 50 half boxes Kirby's tobacco;
 75 " Dill & Mulchaney's tobacco;
 100 pages peach
 80 " Virginia "
 75 " Ananias "
 100 " Mills & Ronalds "
 251 Jirkins GOSTEN BUTTER,
 135 bbls. hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs,
 500 mate No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard,
 600 half bbls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard,
 650 mate California rice, 175 bbls C rice;
 675 bbls C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches,
 400 boxes Ad candles, 20 cases Clark's matches,
 175 bbls clear and mess pork, 75 bbls pork,
 825 lina coffee, prime, 120 doz yeast powders,
 200 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper,
 370 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads,
 150 half chests black tea;
 120 bbs brown soap, 30 bbs S-W soap,
 125 lb bbls corn meal, 100 lb bbls mackerel,
 170 cases E Wright's oysters,
 125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles;
 400 boxes bunch raisins;
 90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch,
 75 cases Lard's oysters;
 125 boxes ground coffee;
 300 pages wrapping paper;
 50 boxes Cigarito paper,
 125 bbls cotton twine;
 200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets,
 165 cases Kennell's fresh peaches,
 175 Kennell's fresh strawberries,
 125 cases preserved beef;
 75 cases preserved veal;
 75 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas,
 60 cases green corn, 52 cases tomatoes,
 65 cases preserved peaches, 25 cases capers;
 100 kegs leaf lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins,
 65 cases sardines, 325 kegs pickles, assorted,
 175 kegs nails, assorted, 350 doz ax handles,
 150 cases brandy peaches;
 135 cases strawberries,
 130 cases Lewis' pie fruits,
 190 cases pickles in glass,
 80 cases L. syrup, 35 cases salt, in bags,
 75 cases green tea, 75 bales Cigarito paper,
 150 doz pie handles, etc. etc. For sale by Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO. Corner California and Front streets, San Francisco, march 1, 1853—31tf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages, paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and eblaks, letter stamps, folders and cutlery, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum.

MAGAZINES.
 Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars.
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AGENTS.

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Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]

The river Chickeeles, before entering into the harbor, increases in width to several hundred feet, and is navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet water, eight miles above its mouth. The harbor is only suitable for vessels of from one to two hundred tons, and there are places where such vessels may find security between the mud shoals, some distance within the capes.

The tides here are irregular, and influenced by the winds and weather, the time of high water at full and change was found to be 11h 30m.

Fog prevails very frequently during the summer season. Our party remained at this place for twenty-three days, three-fourths of which time it blew a strong gale from either the southwest or northwest, accompanied with a dense fog, that rendered it impossible to see farther than half a mile.

The tribe, in this portion of the country are not numerous. The region at the head of Puget Sound is inhabited by a tribe called the Toandos, whose number Mr. Eld had been unable to learn. The Sachals are about forty in number, they reside about the lake of the same name, and along the river Chickeeles, they appear to be a kind and not offensive tribe.

The Sachap tribe numbers about sixty, they are not so well off for clothing as the former, and few of them were supplied with fire arms, they reside on the borders of the Snehap river. The Chickeeles tribe number from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and inhabit the country around Gray's Harbor, their principal place of abode is on the north point of Gray's Harbor, which is generally occupied by those passing to and fro, and where they await fine weather. Mr. Eld found this tribe supplied with good muskets, blankets, and knives, they paint their faces, and have altogether a warlike appearance. At one time during the stay of the party they were disposed to be troublesome, but the men being constantly on the watch, to protect themselves, remained unmolested, tho' occasionally annoyed at the disposition evinced to take advantage of any oversight.

The chief of this tribe is spoken of by the party in very high terms, for his kindness to them. He seemed mortified at the events which occurred, and took much pains to keep his people in order. In this notwithstanding he possessed little authority among his tribe, he succeeded, although with difficulty. As a proof of his good intentions, he invariably returned all the signals the others had stolen.

This tribe lives principally on salmon, which they take during the season in vast quantities, and the fish are said to be as fine as those taken in the Columbia. On the Chickeeles, and in its branches, are many of the weirs and stakes that have been already described. Sturgeon are also taken in great numbers, and of a superior quality.

It may be inferred from their seldom receiving any supplies of venison through the Indians, or meeting with any themselves, that there is but little game in this part of the country.

They shot a few grouse, some wild geese, and the mud flats were covered with white gulls in immense numbers, among which were a few pelicans.

The amusements of the Indians, and the manner of passing away their time, were

similar to those of the other tribes before spoken of.

On the 24th, they were glad to leave Gray's Harbor, after having, by great perseverance and with much fatigue, completed the survey. Mr. Eld now took up the remaining portion of the work he was ordered to perform, namely, to trace the coast to Cape Disappointment. The Indians whom he hired to take the canoe around by water, preferred to pass close along the beach, inside the surf, by tacking the canoe without tacking there was a very heavy surf, they managed to pass along very quickly. This is the mode they always adopt in journeying along the coast with their canoes, to avoid accident from the heavy surf, of which they have much dread. The evening of the day on which they left Gray's Harbor, they reached a small inlet, distant fifteen miles from Cape Shoalwater, where they found the lodge of the Chickeeles chief before spoken of, who supplied them with dried salmon, &c.

The coast between Gray's Harbor and Cape Shoalwater is bordered by sand hills, behind which, from the Indians' account, there are lakes and streams of fresh water, in which plenty of beaver are found.

From this chief they hired another canoe, and accompanied by him they proceeded through Shoalwater Bay towards Cape Disappointment. The two canoes separated, which caused them to pass over two portages between Shoalwater and Baker's Bay that to the east is about four and a half miles in length, while that to the west is six or seven miles across. The former is usually preferred by the Indians, and is one of the main passes of communication between the different tribes on the sea coast. The woods through which they passed were of spruce trees, some of which were of large dimensions, the lesser plants were principally Vaccinium, Ledum, and some candleberry bushes (Myrica).

On the 27th they reached the Flying-Fish, then in Baker's Bay, and were taken over to Astoria.

Mr. Eld received, on his arrival at Astoria, my orders to repair with his party to Vancouver, where, being furnished by Mr. Burnie with a large flat-bottomed barge, he set out to join me at that place, which he reached on the 31st of August.

The surveying parties having returned, on the 14th we took leave of Vancouver. After proceeding down to the mouth of the Willamette, we anchored, for the purpose of finishing the soundings, and making an examination of the channels into which the river is here divided by a few islands.

This work being completed, we dropped down several miles, to undertake the sounding parties. Here we were a good deal annoyed from the burning of the prairies by the Indians, which filled the atmosphere with a dense smoke, and gave the sun the appearance of being viewed through a smoked glass. We were fortunately, in a great degree, independent of it, as it was not necessary to see more than a short distance to discover the signals for the soundings. It however prevented me from verifying my astronomical stations, which I was desirous of doing.

Acting-Master Sinclair, who had been despatched to Vancouver for some articles belonging to the Oregon, that had been left there, joined us below Warrier's Point, on the 19th, with letters and news that had been brought from the United States by an overland party. These letters were very acceptable, as we had not received any advice from home for twenty months, and tended to revive our spirits, as well as encourage our exertions. On the 20th, we anchored again off Coffin Rock, near which we found a depth of twenty-five fathoms, which is the deepest water within the capes. This place is sixty miles from the mouth of the river, and eight miles above the confluence of the Cowitz. The shores here are composed of trap and a conglomerate, the last of which is the same rock as that which occurs below, and has already been spoken of. The Coffin Rock, which is not more than sixty feet in diameter, and twelve feet above the water, appears to have been exclusively reserved for the burial of chiefs.

Dr. Holmes procured here some fine specimens of Flathead skulls for our collection. We anchored the same evening off the Cowitz.

Early the next morning, I proceeded up the Cowitz in my gig, in order to finish the survey of that stream and examine the strata of coal said to exist there. After entering it, it was with difficulty that I recognized the river, for there is a greater difference than even in the Columbia, between its high and low states. After passing up the Cowitz several miles, I encountered rapids, through which it was necessary to drag the boat by a line. I found, after great exertion and fatigue, we could not ascend beyond thirteen miles; for it had become so shallow that the boat could not float, and we had not strength enough to force her over the wide bars of gravel and sand, that had apparently accumulated during the last spring. After securing some specimens of lignite that were found embedded in the alluvial banks, and taking observations for time, I turned back; and anxious to reach the brig at an early hour, I ventured to shoot one of the rapids. In doing this, we all had a narrow escape; and particularly two of the boat's crew, who were in great danger of

their lives. We unfortunately escaped, but with considerable damage to the boat and a few bruises, the whole of which was the work of an instant. This taught me not to venture upon such an experiment again, and I felt thankful to escape as we did. The Cowitz is not navigable, except at high water during the spring and fall, and even then it is difficult to ascend, on account of the strength of the current.

We had now overtaken the sounding parties, and, aided by the boats of the brig, were enabled to push the work towards a close. Having reached the influence of the tide below Oak Point, all fears of the ague and fever vanished; we had indeed been extremely fortunate in exemption from this disease, and only those suffered from its attacks who had been before exposed. Those affected belonged chiefly to the Peacock, and the larger portion were Sandwich Islanders. The crew of the Porpoise were generally exempt from it, all recovered from the slight attacks under a simple treatment.

I felt not a little satisfaction at disappointing the knowing ones, who had prognosticated the certainty of my having all hands sick and dying by attempting the survey in the unhealthy season. When we reached Astoria, we had nearly all hands on duty.

On the 26th, we had again reached Cathlamet Point, the lower end of Puget Island. The brig passed down the usual channel on the south side, while I surveyed the northern passage. The latter is about four miles in length.

Puget Island affords no land fit for cultivation, and during the season freshets is overflowed. It is fringed around its borders with cottonwood, willow, pine, and hazel, &c., but it may be considered valueless.

On the 26th of September we again reached the Pillar Rock, and on the 3d of October we passed through the Tongue Point Channel. Before doing this, we took the precaution to buoy it out, and then towed the vessels through at high water. This enabled me to lay down its tortuous course with accuracy, although I was aware that there is little probability of its remaining over the season without some material change. The new and direct channel discovered by us, leading up from Tongue Point, will supersede the necessity of using it, and from its direct course, is more likely to be permanent, but the channels in this river will be always more or less subject to change, from the impediments the large trees drifting down cause, when they grow on the shoals.

The same evening we anchored about two miles above Astoria, and in order to lose no time, I proceeded there in my boat to make arrangements for getting off stores, and embarking every thing previous to our departure.

I found that Purser Speiden had prepared for us ten thousand pounds of the best bread we had had, during the cruise: this had been accomplished by his great perseverance and attention to the business, and I was thus relieved from all anxiety in regard to that indispensable article of the ration.

On the first of October, the Porpoise anchored at Astoria, and every body was now engaged in expediting the embarkation of stores on board of both vessels, the officers were detailed temporarily to the Oregon, whilst the necessary observations for the chronometers and magnetism were again made.

It now became important that the two larger vessels should be got to sea as early as possible. I therefore determined to seize the first opportunity that should offer, for crossing the bar, and to return myself in the tender to complete the survey. We, in consequence, proceeded on the 2d to Baker's Bay, whilst the boats were still employed under Lieutenant De Haven in taking soundings. Acting-Master Knox and Passed Midshipman Reynolds, were now ordered to the Porpoise and Oregon, for the purpose of piloting them to sea, when an opportunity should serve. In Baker's Bay we found the Company's schooner, the Cadborough, which had been waiting three weeks for an opportunity to get over the bar.

As the Peacock's launch could not be taken with us, I had at one time an intention of sending her along the coast to San Francisco. The weather and advanced state of the season, however, would have rendered such a voyage dangerous, I therefore came to the determination of providing her every essential to fit her to be used as a pilot boat in the mouth of the river, or for the relief of vessels in distress. Mr. Burnie, on asking him to take charge of her for the object, would have readily consented to do so for the Company, but had no authority. I therefore immediately wrote to Dr. McLaughlin, to say that I had placed the launch at his disposal, and to request that she might be put under the supervision of the Company's officers, for the above purposes. She was completely fitted, and delivered over to Mr. Burnie. In consequence of my departure from the coast, I received no answer from him, but have understood from other sources that the boat had been taken charge of. Her construction was admirably adapted for that purpose, and I am sure that if any disaster should occur, the assistance she will render will be of great benefit.

On the 5th, the prospect of passing the bar was favorable, and at 2h 30m r. the

Company's bark Columbia, which had been lying off and on for the last week, entered. On passing, the vessels she saluted us, and proceeded up the river to Astoria. At 3h 30m, I determined on making the attempt to get to sea. We quickly got the vessels under way, and in an hour afterwards we had passed the bar in safety.

The Cadborough followed our example, and went to sea also. Her master, before we got under way, had strong misgivings as to undertaking the risk at so late an hour both of the day and tide. The vessels of the Hudson Bay Company never attempt to pass either in or out, unless the opportunity is such as will warrant the master in making the attempt. They consider that there is sufficient risk at the best of times, and are unwilling to increase it. I have already stated that entrance to the Columbia is impracticable for two-thirds of the year. This arises from the fact that it never can be entered at night, and in the day only at particular times of the tide and direction of the wind. Unlike all known ports, it requires both the tide and wind to be contrary, to insure any degree of safety. Those who may desire to be farther informed on this subject, are referred to the Hypogeographical Memoir of the cruise.

Having succeeded in getting the brigs beyond the risk of detention, I gave them orders to await my return, and went on board the tender, to pass again into the river, for the purpose of completing all that remained of the survey. The Company's bark Columbia had just returned from the northern posts. The master, Mr. Broughton, was kind enough to give me much information respecting the northern coast, and the Indian tribes; he likewise presented the Expedition with many curiosities of native workmanship, some of which showed much ingenuity, particularly their pipes and masks. The latter are used in their theatrical exhibitions, which are represented by those who have witnessed them as affording them much entertainment, and a pastime in which they very frequently indulge, many of these masks are represented with the female sex, they also engaged in the diversion. Some of the masks are sufficiently hideous, while others are carved with skill: they use the soft pine for this purpose. The wood is variously stained with red, black, and yellow marks. The pipes, saucers, &c., are usually carved from clay.

The survey was finished by the morning of the 10th of October, when we again reached Baker's Bay, and being determined to lose no time, we made the attempt to pass the bar, though we succeeded in doing so, I am satisfied it was at great risk, for, as I have been told is frequently the case, the wind tailed us just at the most critical point, and rendered it doubtful if we should pass. Our situation was dangerous, and a vessel of any other class must have been wrecked. For at least twenty minutes I was in doubt whether we would effect our object; but by the use of sweeps we accomplished it, principally through the exertions of the extra men, belonging to the surveying boats, whom we had on board.

(To be Continued.)

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—God has implanted in every bosom an innate love for the beautiful, whether that beauty be exhibited in Nature or in Art. In gratification of that inborn taste, we are constantly surrounded by pleasing objects to delight the senses. In spring the most magnificent green covered hills are spread before our enraptured gaze, and the gentle stream flows quietly at our feet. Luxuriant verdure decks the valley, flowers cover the hillside, and all Nature presents one smiling face of living beauty. In examination of the various complicated flowers of the forest, we are lost in amazement at these wonderful works of God, while admiration, love and astonishment are struggling in our bosoms—each contending for the mastery. We anticipate the first rose buds of spring with thrilling anxiety and hail their appearance with gushing of love and gratitude. The unbounded Prairie view is given to excite ideas of sublimity and awe, while the sake of contrast, the mind involuntarily recurs to the woody grove of the forest, where the rivulet sparkles—the soft winds sigh—and the breezes play.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.—I love the energy that lasts until the end. There is something noble and dignified in it. The man that possesses such a trait of character must be respected, when this energy is employed in a good and worthy cause; and when the busy mind sinks in its leaden sleep, science shall weep over departed glory, and society mourn all irreparable loss.

ANTICIPATED PLEASURES.—Pleasure owes its greatest zest to anticipation. The promise of a shifting fiddle will keep a school-boy in happiness for a year. The fun connected with its possession will expire in an hour. Now what is true of school-boys is equally true of men. All they differ in is, the price of their fiddles.

In commoning business young men should make up their minds to the following facts: That their profits will always be a little less than they anticipated, while their expenses will invariably be a little more.

Diamond Dust.

The face of nature is the footprint of God. Wisdom to prevent emergencies is as desirable as ability to meet them.

A wise man never grows old in spirit, he marches with the age.

Some men have saddle-bag minds, in which wisdom is balanced by folly.

Winter carries off more single gals than a frightful epidemic.

Men who make a great fuss usually make a small figure.

The best salve of affliction, next to religious trust, is necessary labor.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will seldom do any good at all.

To be really and truly independent, is to support ourselves by our own exertions.

He who murmurs at his lot is like one baring his feet to tread upon thorns.

Nobody was ever reasoned into Love or out of it; Love is not a logician.

He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping.

He that cannot keep his own secret should not complain if another tells it.

A sense of honor is the only sure and broad foundation of a sense of religion.

Poverty and pride are inconvenient companions; but when idleness unites with them, the death of wretchedness is attained.

A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition in life.

The more tender and delicate the blossoms of joy, the purer must be the hand that will cull them.

A child's heart responds to the tones of its mother's voice like a harp to the wind.

Intellect is not the moral power, conscience is. Honor, not talent makes the gentleman.

As it sometimes rains when the sun shines so there may be joy in a saint's heart when there are tears in his eyes.

Ideas hang together in the mind by numerous hooks, and the more ideas a man has, the more he can hitch on.

Great talkers think loud. They resemble young children, who cannot read without speaking.

Some writers throw out words seemingly as a challenge to ingenious readers to find ideas to fit them.

Scraples are like sand-bags in a balloon. He who throws them all overboard rises with ease, but is likely to come down with a jounce.

If a man will not endure the pain of probing his own faults, he cannot have the satisfaction of curing them.

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others' means—are for ever unhappy.

The wife is the sun of the social system; unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands from flying off into space.

If women knew their real power, and wished to exert it, they would always endeavor to show sweetness of temper, for there they are irresistible.

Idleness is the dead sea that swallows all virtues, and the self made sepulchre of a living man. The idle man is the devil's urchin, whose lively is rage, and whose diet and life are famine and disease.

RULES FOR HEALTH.—Rise, and retire at a fixed hour, take a gentle walk before breakfast; take your meals at the same hours daily, and retire at a fixed hour.

The less quantity of fermented liquors you drink the better.

Abstain from the use of spirits, and dram drinking.

When mild brewed beer agrees with your constitution, keep to it as a beverage.

Where water does not disagree, value the privilege, and continue it.

The quantity taken is more hurtful than the quality.

Sir Astley Cooper used to say a bottle of wine should last a man four days.

Avoid excitement and excesses of all kinds.

Take daily exercise in proportion to your strength.

Daily use dry friction, then cold sponging, then dry friction.

Lord Bacon observes, there is a wisdom in the government or management of health beyond the rules of physic, a man's own observation of what he finds good and what he finds hurtful is the best physic to preserve health. But it is a safer conclusion to say, "This agreeeth not well with me, therefore, I'll not continue it," than this, "I find no offence of this, therefore I may use it," for strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which are owing a man his age.

A LATE CASE.—I want to know, how did you get that boy, what got through them lately?

"Snakes alive," responded the old woman, "you had better be looking after that Jabez, here it's night, and he's brought a single ticket of them taters from the field this blessed day."

"Tew bad," continued the old man, "I'll bet he hasn't dug a bushel of potatoes this day, and I strictly charged him to be sorry, and dig and carry in ten bushels before midnight, or I'd give him the all-furthest walk he ever had in his born days."

With this piece of eloquence burning on his lips, Speargrass took down a wattle and started for the tater field. There stood Jabez, a great loblolly of a slab-sided, doleful-looking whelp, digging for taters, and though he was afraid dark would catch him before he got the last potatoe out of the ground.

"Why on airth haint you been and bro't them taters? Where are they? How many have you dug?" bawled out the old man.

"Wall dad," responded the hopeful, trying to wipe the sweat from his brow, and straightening up his long, lazy body perpendicular with the shovel handle, "I've beent tuckerin' away like sin all the afternoon, and—"

"Where's the taters?" bawled out the old man.

"Wall dad, there's one! I war shakin' out another when you come, and as soon as I tip tather out there'll be just three of 'em."

Old Speargrass went in: "Jeunmons," and the way he let loose with his wattle, and Jabez cut loose for home, as a fine illustration of the comic anecdote.

A new anecdote of John Randolph, of Roanoke, is always welcome; this is given by the Norfolk News:

"He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted; during the meantime, he stopped at night at an inn, near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and, no doubt, one of the 'first families of the Old Dominion.' Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you travelling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir," said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you travelling?"

"Have I paid you my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please; do you understand?"

"Yes."

"The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes he sent one of the servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph, not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his breath: 'Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please.'

It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

The Manufacture of Jewelry is carried on in New York to a large extent. It is estimated by one of those most largely engaged in the business that the annual products amount to \$3,000,000. There are seventeen houses engaged in it on a large scale, and twice as many small manufacturers. One of the former is understood to do a business amounting to \$500,000 per annum; and the average number of men employed by each is 60 or 70. Two, at least, employ about 150 men each. These men are mostly Germans, though there are many French and Americans. The latter, with suitable advantages, are considered quite as skillful as any. The wages given range from \$10 to \$18 per week. Some earn from \$20 to \$25; and a few have been known to get \$30 per week. Gold sovereigns are chiefly used, though refined gold from the bullion offices is worked up to a considerable extent. Some manufacturers consume \$2,500 worth every week. The business is a lucrative one; and never was better than now.

DRUNKARDS.—No wonder drunkards are poor. The imbibing of only two thirds of a day's sustenance, in the form of alcohol, more than enough grain to supply him with his daily bread.

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

Our incomes are like our shoes—if too small, they will gall and pinch us; if too large they will cause us to stumble and trip.

There is an essential weakness in the wish to get the better of any one, the only competition worthy a wise man is himself.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Olympia, Washington Territory.

"It is not always safe or wise
To judge of matters by their size."

Saturday, June 25, 1853.

"It is too true! We Americans are fond of excitement. We want to hear, or see something, that sets the blood, and brings out the emotions of surprise or wonder."—*Ohio State Journal.*

"All that is too true! Our love of excitement is a morbid appetite which we are eager to gratify. It is fast becoming our ruling passion, destroying our solid and substantial qualities, and threatens portentously to leave us the mere ridiculous mimics of the bombastic, voluble and frivolous people of Southern Europe, instead of what we prefer to be, an improvement upon the steady, industrious, direct, studious, intelligent, accurate and admirable Northern character."

"We should not delight in having our blood stirred. The indulgence is dangerous. Its growth may be such as to eat out posterity's best American traits. Have we not men of intelligence, reflection and discernment, to perceive that there is cause for alarm? Take warning! Heed ye the moments as they fly! Purge the system: cleanse and purify. Expel the plague! Away with this love for fever which corrodes and destroys in proportion as it exhilarates. It astonishes the wise men of the earth, who take deep interest in our success, that we are thus rapidly becoming euroids. Though our cup to-day may be the sweetest, the draught to-morrow will surely be noxious for the taste. Think, think! Let all good men unite. Reform ourselves, and reform our country."

The Glorious Fourth.

"It will be seen by our columns, that we are to have an appropriate celebration of the ensuing anniversary of Independence Day. We hope the attendance will be large. Let the people, men, women and children, gather from far and near. Let every nook and corner pour in their numbers. Let the spirit of '76 be manifested, and let there be no coolness or lack of patriotic fire on the part of any one."

Boat Swamped—Loss of Life.

The following are the full particulars of the loss of a portion of the crew of the bark Mary Adams, which we briefly noticed last week, furnished us by our Marine Reporter, at Port Townsend. A boat, belonging to the above named bark, was swamped in the Straits of Fuca, on Monday, the 6th inst., drowning the second officer and four seamen. The boat left New Dungeness for Port Townsend about 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, the wind blowing a gale from the westward. D. F. Brownfield, Esq., watched the boat until she passed Protection Island. This was the last that was seen of her until Tuesday morning, when she was found on the beach, bottom up, with two oars and several other articles belonging to the boat, about a mile below Point Wilson. The boat was slightly injured. None of the bodies have yet been found. The names of the party were A. Lamprey, (second officer) of Hampton, N. H., aged 20 years; C. H. Osborn, of Cork, Ireland; Joseph Ward, Limerick, Ireland; Benjamin Burgess, Liverpool, England; and T. C. A. Behrens, of Hamburg. Mr. Lamprey had gone to Dungeness, to look at the country, and take a claim, intending to make this his home. He was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, as a young man of unblemished character and intrinsic worth.

One Week Later from Oregon.

We take the following items from the Oregon papers received by last mail: Gov. Lane has been re-elected to Congress.

The steamer Fashion had been disabled, near the mouth of the Willamette, but being repaired, is again in service.

Hiram Smith, merchant of Portland, with his wife and a party of about a dozen others, had started overland for the States. It is said they intend to return.

Gold, says the Oregonian, has been discovered within 40 miles of Salem, on the head waters of the Santiam, and miners were making from \$15 to \$100 per day. That paper withholds its opinion for the present.

On account of the lowness of the water in the upper Willamette, the boats have been running to Marysville.

In the Willamette valley are additions.

"While we admit to the communication of Cayuse Indians, we take the pleasure of every thing."

Editorial Table.

Our Table is under a weighty obligation to an old friend, for the sweet and slippery contribution received during the week, and which we now have under discussion. We pronounce it super-super. That cod-fish, by-the-by, was not so scaly an affair as some might suppose.

Thanks to the Expresser, and J. W. Sullivan for full files of California and State papers.

The Weather.—If the lovely weather we have been enjoying during the past week could be communicated abroad, the throngs that would be speedily added to our number, might, we fear, depopulate the Atlantic seaboard.

Fire.—We learn from Mr. Goodell, that the dwelling house of Mr. Starnes, on the Gehalis, took fire and was entirely consumed while he was absent from home on Friday, the 10th inst. Mr. S. lost a large and valuable library, a set of surveying instruments, and all his household effects. How the fire originated is unknown.

The bark Mary Melville, Captain Barstow, arrived at Port Townsend on the 11th of June, 13 days from San Francisco, with merchandise to T. P. Cobb, and five passengers. She is loading at Penn's Cove, with lumber and piles.

The brig Leonesa, Capt. Howard, arrived at Dungeness, on the 11th, 18 days from San Francisco, bound to Alki.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting held at the Washington Hotel, in Olympia, on the 22d inst., to provide for celebrating the Fourth of July, Joseph Cushman was called to the chair, and Quincy A. Brooks chosen Secretary.

Col. S. P. Moses, Dr. G. A. Lathrop and W. H. Bradford, Esq., were appointed a committee to suggest a suitable mode of celebrating the day.

The committee made a report, which was accepted, in pursuance of which it was resolved, that

At sunrise, the flag of our country to ascend to the head of the Liberty pole and a National salute to be fired, under the superintendence of A. Benton Moses.

President of the Day—Joseph Cushman. Vice Presidents—S. S. Ford, sen., Col. M. T. Simmons, Thos. M. Chambers, Jas. McAllister, Judge Yantis, James Allen.

At 12 o'clock, public attendance at the Methodist Chapel.

Music, under the direction of A. N. Hamm.

Prayer, by Rev. Benjamin Close.

Music.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Col. S. P. Moses.

Music.

Procession to be formed in front of the Chapel, and marched to dinner.

Marshal of the day—Dr. John M. Hayden.

Assistants—James W. Wiley, and A. Benton Moses.

E. Sylvester, J. R. Hurd, and John M. Swan were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and instructed to perform certain special duties in addition to those usually performed by such a committee.

On motion adjourned.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Ch'n

QUINCY A. BROOKS, Sec'y.

States Items.

The departure of Martin Van Buren on the steamship Arctic, for Europe, on the 30th of April, says the N. Y. Herald, "was the occasion of an interesting and significant spectacle—full of interest and full of meaning. From 700 to 1000 people were assembled, including a very large proportion of our most eminent and respected citizens, to bid the venerable ex-President a happy voyage and a safe return."

Gutta-percha pipes have been tried by the Quebec water company with complete success.

Dead.—Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary L. Randolph Custis, wife of George Washington Parke Custis; Elias Hicks, son of the founder of the Hilleite Quaker Society; Marah Hayman, the Austrian butcher; Benjamin, the great French Republican poet, Ruseel Jarvis, a distinguished American editor; Hon. Benjamin Ellis, of Mass.; Hon. John R. Porter, of Ohio; Rev. M. Badin (Catholic), of Ohio, aged 98 years; Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Ferguson (Presbyterian), of Illinois; Col. Thomas Mathew, of Illinois; Rev. James Lurie, of Washington City; Dr. Wm. Beaumont, an eminent American physician, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Army.

Gold and silver of different colors, have been found in Vermont, of late. Professor Hubbard, of Dartmouth College, pronounces them genuine articles.

The late flood in the West has done immense damage. The Ohio river, at Madison, was now inches higher than the flood of 1832.

Lieut. Napoleon Bonaparte, of the U. S. army, cousin to the present emperor of France, has been ordered to join the troops in Texas.

Ocean Wave.—The steamer bearing this name, was lately burned on Lake Ontario. Her cargo has been appointed Indian Agent for New Mexico.

Editorial Correspondence.

RAINIER, Columbia River, Oregon,
June 11th, 1853.

At seven o'clock, this morning, I mounted the mail canoe, and started down the Cowlitz river, which being raging high, our descent was made with great rapidity. We met several batteaux and canoes with freight and passengers, upward bound, poking along at a snail's pace. Their kingdom for a steamer, was no doubt offered more than once. But good-bye to them, they'll reach the Cowlitz landing some of these days. All they need is Indian power, provision and patience.

There is a dense growth of huge timber along the banks of the Cowlitz; but as the land is very rich, it will soon repay the hardy adventurer for clearing it. We observed a number of new claims being improved on both sides of the river. We arrived at Monticello about twelve o'clock. This place is improving, and will surely be an important commercial point, situated as it is, near the mouth of the Cowlitz river, and in the heart of an agricultural district. We made a brief halt here, and then proceeded on across the Columbia.

Rainier, on the Columbia, immediately opposite the mouth of the Cowlitz, is now going ahead and in a few years will be second to no town in Oregon. Its position gives it many advantages over its rivals above and below it on the Columbia. Its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Fox, is extending a substantial wharf out to the ship channel. The citizens of Rainier and its vicinity are cutting out a road to the Tualatin plains, to be connected with the road along the bank of the Cowlitz, by a steam or horse ferry boat. This will enable a large portion of the population of Oregon to remove to Washington with more facility than by climbing hand over hand up the desperate Cowlitz in canoes. There is a vast extent of fine farming country back of Rainier. A school has just been started here, and a steam saw-mill is being erected, which will soon be in operation. The Columbia river is very high, though falling a little at present. Much damage has been done, and many valuable crops destroyed by the high water.

The difference between our own beloved Territory and Oregon is certainly very striking. The disadvantages with which the people of Oregon have to contend, should entitle them to our sympathies. Indeed, I feel deeply for them, and if I can only succeed in persuading the whole population to strike their tents, abandon their encampments, and remove in a mass to Washington, I shall be delighted and know that I have done part of my share of good work in this world. For their sakes, I shall endeavor to convince them that superior advantages may be enjoyed north of the Columbia; and short-sighted, stubborn and stupid they will prove themselves, if they do not examine, believe and appreciate. My utmost effort shall be made, and purely for their benefit. It is true that an increase of population may be to our own advantage, but this, with us, is a trifling consideration compared with our universal and whole-hearted philanthropy.

With the promise of writing by next mail, I am, as ever, dear readers,
Yours truly,
Mc.

From our Cowlitz Correspondent.

COWLITZ LANDING, June 14, 1853

Messrs. McElroy & Beede:

It is really amusing to listen to the different reports of individuals returning to this point from an exploration of this new and thriving Territory. Eight-tenths of these, I should judge, return well satisfied with what they have seen, and determined to make this country their future home. Many of them expatiate in most glowing terms upon the advantages of this over any other country. With enthusiasm they describe the fertile soil they have seen—the delightful prairies—the excellent timber—the beautiful sheet of water—the delicious fruit—the splendid fish—and the luxurious oysters. The minority return, however, with a different aspect and a different story. Their heads are bowed—their countenances fallen, and their whole appearance indicates the deepest dejection. In dolorous tones they utter the most bitter, anathemas upon the country—they have seen, as only fit for the habitation of owls and bats. The land is sterile—the timber poor—the fish of little value—and the oysters worthless. Indeed, they cannot see one redeeming quality in our whole country.

Now concerning this latter class, a few remarks may not be amiss. Many of them come to the country with romantic expectations; they had almost expected to find in this new Territory, Eden in her pristine beauty. They had heard of our forests of timber; but they had never dreamed that their way through this timber would be intercepted by brush and snags. Their mouths had watered at the recital of the sweet and delicious berries so abundant here; but they never thought of the briars and thorns on which they grew. They had heard of our rich and productive prairies, surrounded with valuable timber, but the thought never occurred to them, that where prairies are surrounded with timber we must travel through wood to get to them. They know, or might have known, that immediately about the head of the Sound the soil is sandy or gravelly; and yet when they get there they seem to have entirely forgotten it.

Most of those who return to this place pointing and grumbling about this country, have performed the monstrous feat of traveling all of the way direct to Olympia and back again! Some stay all of one night at the Sound, while others stay only long enough to get their dinner, and without waiting for it to digest, hurry back to this place

and down the river as though they thought evil spirits were after them. There are some however who do not see so much of the country as this. One man, not long since, came up the river for the purpose of exploring the country. He reached this place just as the bell at Clarke's hotel rang for dinner. He hastened into the dining room—hastily swallowed his "muck-a-muck," by which time it was announced that a boat was in readiness to start down the river, when he suddenly came to the conclusion that he had seen about all of the country and might as well return, so jumping into the boat and uttering fearful imprecations upon the whole land, he commenced his return. That man no doubt can, and probably has, given a full and accurate description of the Puget Sound Country—and one that can be relied upon, for he has been there himself!

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, those who have merely traveled the road from this place to Puget Sound, know but very little about this country—a large portion of which has never been explored. A few days ago I undertook a short exploring tour, and hoping it may be of some use to some of your readers, I will give the result. Leaving this place in company with some other gentlemen, we took a trail bearing about north-west which we followed a distance of about 15 miles, all of the way through the woods, some part of which was heavily timbered, while other parts had been burned over and most of the heavy timber consumed, and might be cleared off at a trifling expense. At the distance above mentioned we came into a most beautiful prairie, two or three miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth, lying on the east branch of the Chehalis. Judging the quality of the soil from the burden of vegetation here, I should suppose it must be very rich. A very thick coat of green grass covered the whole prairie full eighteen inches in height. Three or four families have already settled here, and there is room for more. Following down the Chehalis, in about a mile we found another prairie perhaps a mile or a mile and a half in breadth, part of which had been taken by a Mr. Hogue, who is residing on it with his family. From there on to the forks of the Chehalis, a distance of four or five miles, we passed some two or three other prairies, the land being all of the way rich bottom land, easily cleared, and will soon be occupied by industrious settlers. At the forks there is quite a large prairie. A gentleman has just taken a claim here. This I think some day will be a prominent point. It is considered the "head of navigation" on the Chehalis.

Following down the river, with an Indian for a guide, we passed over several prairies and much rich bottom land covered with a small growth of timber, till we reached the residence of Mr. Davis, a few miles from Ford's on the Chehalis. Here we were informed that a party the week previous, had explored up the west branch of the Chehalis, some ten miles above the forks. The journey was made in a canoe, and of course they saw but little of the country besides what lay immediately on the river. But they were highly delighted with what they did see—rich prairies, covered with high grass of a most nutritious kind, and burnt land with nothing left upon it, with the exception of here and there a stub. Valuable mill sites, and a coal mine were discovered. The latter protruded out of the bank of the river, eight feet in depth, and to such an extent that several boat loads could be broken off directly into a boat. It is described as being of an excellent quality. They spoke confidently of their being an opening here for a very large settlement. The distance from there to Shoalwater Bay cannot exceed, I think, four or five miles on a straight line. Should any who are seeking claims wish to visit this locality, they would do well to enquire for Mr. Davis on the Chehalis, where they will have to get a canoe and ascend the river.

Lynching in Washington Territory.

June 18, 1853.

Messrs. McElroy & Beede:

A case of lynching came off a few days since at a grocery on the mound prairie, on the road leading from Olympia to the Cowlitz. The facts were these: A man by the name of Smith who keeps back five or six miles above Monticello, discovered on returning to his house after an absence of a few days, that it had been entered by some one, and that an old blanket, worth perhaps two dollars, had been taken, also a very small quantity of sugar, and a small piece of bacon. His suspicion fell upon a young man of gentlemanly appearance, who had been stopping two or three days at Monticello, destitute of money, and who had left the day previous for the Landing. Inferring the guilt of the young man from the fact, that he was in the utmost need of the articles taken to enable him to come up the trail, he started in hot pursuit, and over-taking him some five miles after he had passed the grocery above mentioned, without any legal proofs, or without any positive evidence of his guilt, bound him, and took him back to the grocery, and gathering a band of such men as usually lounge around a grocery to assist him, tied him to a tree and proceeded to apply the scourge to his back to their hearts content.

Now, gentlemen, I wish to enquire, if we have no law in Washington Territory to protect the innocent and punish the guilty? If law is powerless here to mete out justice to the guilty culprit; if mob violence is to be the only shield by which our persons and our property are to be protected from the robber and the assassin, then may we, who have sacrificed the blessings of a law abiding society at the East, and encountered hardships and dangers to settle this new

county, regret our choice. The idea of stringing a man up like a dog because he is suspected of wrong, and wreaking upon him all that our revengeful feelings prompt, I hope will not be tolerated by the people of this Territory. The man who was whipped may have been guilty, but let a man be accounted innocent till he is proved to be guilty at the bar of his country. But suppose he was guilty, there have might been extenuating circumstances; at any rate, the man who has suffered for his crime is not the proper person to execute justice upon him. In such a case revenge would take the place of justice. With some revenge is sweet, there are persons of such revengeful feelings, that with hearts as black, perhaps, as that of the wretch, on whom they were inflicting vengeance, they would carry the matter to an awful extent.

It is neither the nature nor the design of law to revenge injuries we may have received from others, but to mark the distinction between right and wrong, and by arming its wholesome precepts by its fearful penalty, restrain men from wrong doing. Law in a country where it is enforced, where its sanctions are every where felt, is an omnipotent though invisible power, to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants. Every where men feel that they are safe. I pass through a wilderness, and for days have but one companion, and he a dark, doubtful looking character, who knows that I carry with me much treasure, yet I lie down and sleep quietly, for even there the law is present in its majesty to keep back that man's arm from spilling my heart's blood. Give me law, even though that law should in many respects be oppressed or even tyrannical; give me anything rather than mob rule. Every act like the one above narrated, is calculated to destroy, to break up the wholesome operation of law, and to lead us into a state of anarchy.

I hope therefore, Messrs. Editors, the influence of your valuable sheet will go against such unlawful acts, and tend to mould the public mind aright on this subject.

Printers' Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the printers of Oregon and Washington Territories met in Convention in the city of Portland, on Saturday evening, June 11th, 1853, for the purpose of organizing a "Typographical Society."

On motion, T. F. McElroy was called to the chair, and E. M. Waite appointed Secretary.

On motion, E. G. Cowne, W. B. Affleck, H. S. Supp and R. D. Austin were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. The following were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we the Printers of Oregon and Washington Territories, in considering the great disadvantages attendant upon the present system of our labor in these Territories, and with the view of obviating, as far as practicable, present evils, and establishing a basis upon which all connected or interested in the cause of Right, can heartily endorse, consider the organization of an association for the mutual protection and advancement of the interests of the journey-men printers of the above named Territories necessary, therefore,

Resolved, That the Association shall be known as the "OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES TYPEGRAPHERS' SOCIETY," and that we, as members thereof, considering the present rates of labor disproportionate in comparison with other mechanical branches, therefore, be it

Resolved, That after the 20th day of June, A. D., 1853, we, as members of this society, will not work at the printing business for less prices than the old established rate of \$1,500 per year, or \$5 per day; and will use all honorable means to prevent "ratting."

Resolved, That any member belonging to the society, accepting a situation and working for less than these rates, shall be treated by us as a dishonorable man, and hold it our privilege to publish him to the world as a "RAT."

Resolved, That, as members of the craft, known as the "Art preservative of all arts," we will protect each other in the same, and do all in our power to hinder any innovations among us.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, consisting of the following named persons: W. B. Affleck, E. M. Waite, E. G. Cowne, H. S. Supp and J. R. Thoman.

On motion, the following Corresponding Secretaries were appointed: W. B. Affleck, Portland, E. G. Cowne, Salem, Oregon, T. F. McElroy, Olympia, Washington Territory.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented for publication to the publishers of the papers in Oregon and Washington Territories.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, June 18th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

T. F. McElroy, Ch'n.

E. M. Waite, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Maj. Stevens, now in Washington City, has nearly completed his arrangements for the survey of a Northern Route for the Pacific Railroad. Lieut. Duncan, with a party of sixteen, have been sent to Oregon via the Isthmus, to start from Puget Sound and meet the Exploring party in the Mountains. Another of the party has been some time in Canada collecting information from the Hudson Bay Company, &c., (Louisville Courier).

The steamship Cincinnati was recently wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico. All hands were saved.

CHOLERA.—This dire disease now rages between Maldron and Gaston in South Carolina.

For the Columbia.

Mr. Organization says that he perceives by a paper printed at Olympia, May 28th, that there is another Richmond in the field in the person of Col. M. T. Simmons, who lives near that place, who announces himself on the Independent track. Here is the language of Col. Simmons to the public:

To the People of Washington Territory.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at the time, than simply to state that my course of conduct heretofore, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most untiring exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities.

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

Now, Organization states a falsehood wilfully, or had taken a vote drop too much, when he read the Columbia. I think the latter as being the most likely. There is one thing Organization knows something about, Engineering. He must have run a steamboat on Salt river. And the bullocks bursted, the horse ran off the track, the whistle snorted, the engineer with the steam dipping down his face, says she is no go. He says I can't get office in Missouri, nor any other country but Washington Territory, so I must go to Puget Sound. And the first thing we see of the war horse, he is butting his brains against secret machinations, fraud and deception, in the person of Col. M. T. Simmons. Now, imagine to yourself this organ grinder, "with all his blushing honors thick upon him"—full of Tammany—filled with superstition—and touched off with intrigue—like some water-god—the salt chuck dripping down his bones—and Richmond on the Sticks railroad, on his way to Washington, with his fingers to his nose—good-bye, good-bye—"I leave you in perpetual and miscellaneous obscurity."

Now this midnight policy Organ refers to, Richmond says he knows nothing about—for his acts are open to the public. For example I will quote Organ's own words—Col. M. T. Simmons is one of the first settlers on the Sound—a good—clever—hospitable—gentlemanly fellow.

Now before I leave this dark subject, I would like Organ to explain to me the meaning of midnight policy. I think there would be more daylight about Organ had he signed his name.

"The middle of the night,"

When the sun shines bright"—SHAK.

Organ says by way of slur, Richmond boasts of his Democracy. This is the first truth Organ has uttered. Richmond does boast of it—and every democrat in both Territories knows it. Dyed in the wool—born a democrat—lives a democrat—and expects to die a democrat. And when he dies, his friends will write on his tombstone—Here lies the body of Col. M. T. Simmons—one of the first settlers on the Sound—a good—clever—hospitable—gentlemanly fellow—who never disgraced his country.

ONE OF THE CAYUSE VETERANS.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar in France, now largely on the increase, is already much more than necessary for the consumption of the country.—*Ex paper.* (Why not undertake its manufacture here?) Surely no part of the world can surpass Washington Territory in the production of beets.

Yankee Clipper ships, or the way to make quick trips.—The Polynesian, (a Sandwich Island paper), of March 6th, says.

A large clipper ship passed this port at one o'clock yesterday, but was not near enough to be spoken or to leave her name. It was blowing a gale of wind at the time, and she had sky-sails set fore and aft, fore and main top-mast studding sails out on both sides, and was going fifteen knots at least.

A duel between Hons. W. M. Gwin and J. W. McCorkle recently came off at San Mateo, California. Rifles, thirty paces, wheel and fire. Three rounds and no harm done.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Soule, appointed Minister to Spain. Hungary has been divided, and is now under three Austrian Deputy Governors.

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, Puget Sound, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Corrected weekly by Parker, Colter & Co.

Beef, per lb.	25	Pickles, per jar.	50
Pork, "	28	Vinegar per gal.	50c
Flour, per 100 lbs.	9 00	Salt, per lb.	4
Potatoes, per bush.	3 00	Blankets, per pr.	6 00
Butter, per lb.	60	Candles, per lb.	62c
Onions, per bush.	4 00	Linseed oil, per gal.	2 00
Tallow, per lb.	12c	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	12c	Tobacco, per lb.	75c
Eggs, per doz.	1 00	Soap, "	10c
Boots, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd.	14
Sugar, per lb.	12c	Drilling, "	14
Coffee, per lb.	18	Acres, "	1 75
Tea, "	75c	Hewing axes, "	6 00
Molasses, per gal.	50c	Brandy, pr gl.	1 00
Salmon, per lb.	10c	Whisky, " 1 00	50
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 00
Chickens, per doz.	9 00	Hickory shingles, "	1 00
Sawed lumber, fir, \$20 per M., cedar, \$30 per M., shingles, \$4 25 to \$5 per M.; piles, 5 to 8 cents per foot; square timber, to 12 15 cts. per foot.			

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
132 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Refer to Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City, O. T., and Umpqua, O. T., June 25th, '53. 42 Om.

MARRIED.

At Rainier, Oregon, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. C. S. Kingsley, Mr. CHAS. E. FOX and Miss MARY E. DRAKE, all of Rainier.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. HENRY WINSLOW and Miss EDITH HUNTINGTON, all of Rainier.

On the 19th of May, by the Rev. C. S. Kingsley, Mr. SILAS B. PLYMPTON, of Rainier, and Miss LYDIA P. WRIGHT, formerly of Massachusetts.

A CARD.

We the undersigned, passengers on board the ship Sarah Stone, on her late trip from Seattle and Alki to this port, wishing to express our thanks to Capt. Slater for his courteous treatment towards us, do hereby resolve,
That we consider the ship Sarah Stone, an A No. 1, sailer and sea boat, having tested her superior sailing qualities in a squall of heavy weather, off Sealacoom City.
We also tender Capt. Slater our kindest regards, for his gentlemanly conduct to us, and would recommend said ship as a safe and commodious craft, to all those wishing to travel or ship freight up or down the Sound.
Signed,
John M. Lowe, John Parker, Jr.,
S. S. Irwin, D. Show,
F. W. Travis, N. G. Stewart.
Olympia, June 25th, 1853.

A CARD.

We the passengers on board the Brig Leonora, Capt. Howard, at Port Townsend from San Francisco, consider it a privilege and duty to return our acknowledgments to Capt. Howard, for his urbanity and politeness towards us during the passage, and would recommend to all passengers and shippers his vessel as a safe and speedy transport. And while a son of the ocean, may be always favored with prosperous winds, is the sincere wish of the undersigned.
G. H. Boswell, W. Carter Smith,
Jas. Landley, Geo. Landley,
Wm. Force, Wm. Flick,
W. P. Smith, Mrs. E. Smith,
Capt. R. W. Costin.
Alki, June 19th, 1853. 11

NOTICE.

HERBLY CAUTION all persons not to buy or take an interest in the Land-claim at Segualitcheo creek, Nisqually, now occupied by L. F. Thompson; said tract being on the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Co., under the Boundary Treaty of 1846, and having been by said Company improved in various ways prior to the date of said Treaty. Mr. L. F. Thompson, on first taking possession at Segualitcheo was immediately notified, that in so doing, he was trespassing on the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Co. W. F. POLMIE.
June 24, 1853 6a36

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office at present at the Store of Bettman & Brand
June 23th, 1853 4a 6in

LOOK U!! AT BARNES' NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

Just received per bark SARAH WARREN, the LARGEST and BEST Assorted stock of Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of the following articles.

DRY GOODS.
Shirtings, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Drillings, Faints, Kentucky Jeans, Marine Stripes, Rawls, White & Blue Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Socks, Stockings, Brown & Tan, Irish Linen, Crash, Brown & Black Potent Thread, Sewing Silk, Satinets, Jeans & Dungaree Pants, Merino Undershirts, Plain & Fancy Hosiery, White, Yellow and Cotton Flannels, Glazed Cambric.

LADIES FANCY GOODS.
Alpacas, Plain and Figured Gingham, Merinoes, Lawns, Cashmeres, Fancy Prints, Mouslin De Indes, Tussan & Straw Bonnets, Veils, Lace, Bobinets, Collars, Parasols, Under Slives Chemise, Linen Handkerchiefs, Gimp, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Silk Goggles Cotton Hose, Ladies Buckles, Garters, Lace Boots & Jenny Lind Ties, Mittens and Children Shoes & Slippers.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, soap, candles, saleratus, cornmeal, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mustard, beans, lard, salt, vermacelli, Por Rico syrup in ten gallon kegs.

WOODEN WARE.
Tubs, buckets, broom handles in nests, washboards, clothes pins, hammers, matches.

HARD WARE.
Bench planes, match planes from one half to two inches, augers from three-quarters to two inches, socket framing chisels, nails from four to sixteen, five inch spikes, floor nails, 8x10; 10x12 10x14, 14x16 glass, chopping & broad axes; adzes; hammers; hatchets; butts, screws, saws, oil stones, scythe stones, garden and planting hoes, pocket rules compasses, timber scries, crescent saws; buck saws dinner and table cutlery, knives & forks, brass candlesticks, floor covers; shovels; spades; manure forks; ground stones; bush hooks; brush spikes, padlocks; knob & stock locks; lead; paper tacks; shoe tacks; butter knives pocket and fine combs shot & powder chain links, bed cords, clothes lines, rope from three eighths to one and a half inch.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
Sulphur, cream tartar, salita, alum, borax, glue, sponge, castor oil, bay rum, gum camphor.

PAINTS & OILS.
White & red lead, venetian red, putty, turpentine, boiled oil, lamp black, paint brushes, chalk.

A General Assortment of
CROCKERY, GLASS AND TIN WARE
School Books and Stationery.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, June 18 1853. 4141

EX SARAH WARREN!
The Undersigned have just received
Flour, Pork, Hams,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea,
Salt, Coffee mills, Guns,
Clothes, Manilla rope Oilcloth,
Carpet Bage, Salinets, Boys' Straw
Hats and numerous other articles which they offer
for sale at a small advance
Olympia, June 19 34 BETTMAN & BRAND.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY BARK SARAH WARREN a large assortment of Provisions Groceries, &c., which will be sold low at the Store of the Kendall Co.
By JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, June 17 '52. 41-4f

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WILL be given by the subscriber for the best specimen of native granite or stone; suitable for a block in the Washington Monument—Said block to be presented by our Legislature, at its session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory.
M. T. SIMMONS
June 18, 1853. 41-4f.

[For the Columbian.]

Messrs. Editors:—At the urgent solicitation of many personal and political friends to become a Candidate for Delegate to Congress at the coming election, I have consented to submit my name in connection with said office, subject, however, to the decision of the Democratic Convention. I do so with the more freedom from the fact that Thurston county having a greater population than any other county in the Territory, and Olympia being the principal commercial town on Puget Sound, will in point of locality, justly entitle said county to the Candidate.

JAMES R. JOHNSON.
Thurston co., W. T., June 4, '53. 40-4f

To the People of Washington Territory.
A meeting of the voters of the Caddispebble district, called for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to recommend as Delegate to Congress, was held at the house of Mr. T. Stevens, on the 12th of May, and they were of the unanimous opinion that Columbia Lancaster is eminently qualified to represent impartially the wants of the Territory—and we therefore most cordially recommend him as in every way worthy of confidence and support.
Per order, SOLOMON STRONG, Pres't.
W. H. TAPPAN, Sec'y.
40-5w

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates.
He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON AND HERRING prepared for family use.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N B Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment R. BRUNN.
Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 4f

PARKER, COLTER & CO.

—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Olympia, June 4, '53. 391f

LOOK HERE!

JUST RECEIVED per brig Kendall, a choice assortment of Goods, comprising every variety needed in this country. They are too numerous to mention, but consist in part of a large supply of

Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Beans, Candles, Starch, Dried Apples, Raisins, A large assortment of Dry Goods
LADIES' SADDLES
Bridles, &c. Plows, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Grindstones, &c., &c. For sale by
PARKER, COLTER & CO.
Olympia, May 21, 1853 371f

SCHUR "ROVER" having been taken out of our hands, we hereby give public notice that we are not responsible for any letters, papers, packages, or merchandise sent by said schooner ROVER, or bills against her after this date.
I AMBERT & SMITH.
New York, June 4, '53. 41-4f

Proposed Mass Meeting.
In accordance with the time honored and established usage of the Democratic party, the undersigned, members of the same and citizens of Washington Territory, respectfully and earnestly urge upon the different members of our political faith, a complete organization of the party throughout the Territory.

We deem it unnecessary at this time to enter upon a discussion of the propriety of an organization of parties, we think it manifest to all who regard the advance of Democratic principles before men, or measures before localities.

We are aware that an organization of the Democratic party, at this or any other time, will be strenuously opposed by that party, who have ever been found the sleepless and vigilant opponents of Democratic advancement and progress. This is to be expected. A party who entertains few, if any, political principles or measures, to recommend to the sympathy or feelings of the masses, will at all times, be found ready to foment divisions in our ranks by multiplying candidates, and local and sectional issues. Let us defeat the machinations of our opponents by a union among ourselves; let all considerations of men, locality, and place, be offered up on the altar of principle. And to the end we would invite the Democracy of the Territory, to a Mass Meeting, to be held at Olympia, on the second Monday in July next, to select a Democratic Central Committee, who will fix upon a time and place for holding a Territorial Convention, to select a proper person as a Democratic Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Benj. Gordon, Wm Rutledge,
Gabriel Jones, George Truett,
Joseph Bioshears, John D Snider,
A J Chambers, N Eaton,
J A White, Columbus White,
J M Magill, J M White,
W Patterson, son, James Patterson,
R Patterson, Wm Patterson,
N Patterson, S D Ruddell,
U E Hicks, J S Phillips,
J N Low, A B Rabbeson,
Alfred Hill, J D Reinhardt,
T W Glasgow, H M Hill,
A Benton Mosos, C E Wood,
Edward Furster, J L Perkins,
W H Bradford, E Sylvester,
James W Wiley, J R Johnson,
Wm Jones, Ellis Barnes,
James Taylor, W B D Newman,
J W Fouts, I N Eby
June 9th, 1853. 40 4f

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidbey Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings.
For freight and passage apply on board.
May 21, 1853. 3w37

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capital of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all thereto belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH.

ALSO,
15000 feet of square timber, and
15000 shingles, put up in 4 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of
L. H. CALKINS
May 21, 1853. 371f

DAVID LOGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the various courts of the Territory
April 28, 1853. 371f

FOUND!

AT the house of the subscriber, one cigar case containing five cigars and two promissory notes, one payable to Edward Cox or bearer, the other made payable to Jacob Smoke or order, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and calling on
SIDNEY S. FORD.
Chelalis, May 26, 1853. 391f

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILLS, &c., New Dungeness, Washington Territory.

Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungeness will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them
May 14, 1852 361f

ALKI Wholesale & Retail Store, and SHIP CHANDLERY.

LAMBERT & SMITH have recently received direct from the Atlantic States and San Francisco, the largest and most extensive stock of goods ever brought into Puget Sound. Their stock consists of the following:
A large quantity of Flour,
Groceries and Provisions of all kinds,
Peanut, oils, Glass,
Powder, Lead, Shot,
Single and double barreled guns percussion caps
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails.
A splendid assortment of clothing,
Blankets, Boots and Shoes,
Hard bread and crackers, &c., and a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap.

All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose.
We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonora," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound.
We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names.
LAMBERT & SMITH.
April 19, 1853 321f

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND And Intermediate Ports.

THE new A 1 sloop "S E Shepherd," Capt. L. Bills, now lying at Sealacoom, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient cargo is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with perfect safety fifty head of cattle.
May 14, 1853. 361f

Horses to Hire.

JOSPH TEBO would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again established a Livestock Stable in Olympia, where good light horses can be obtained at any time, for a trip to the Cowlitz or for pleasure parties. Good saddles, bridles, &c.
Olympia, May 14, 1853. 361f

ALBERT PETTINGILL, SUPPOSED to be a native of Maine, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this office, or addressing Henry C. Wilson, Port Townsend, Washington Territory
May 14, 1853

GUNSMITHING.

WM COLLINS, formerly of Portland, Oregon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington Territory that he has opened a shop in Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, where he may be found prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to repairing revolvers.
Olympia, June 4, '53. 391f

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbia Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money.
For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.
H. JEAL.
Olympia, June 4, 1852. 391f

Wm. W. PLUMB, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office.—In the Second Story of Swan's Building, on Fourth Street
40-4f Olympia, W. T.

NEW GOODS

Wholesale and Retail.

THE UNDERSIGNED has leave to inform the citizens of Olympia, and vicinity, that one of the partners has just arrived from San Francisco per ship "Rowena" with a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, dried Apples, Candles, Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, Collins' chopping and Broad Axes, Hand saws, Powder Shot, Candy, Walnuts,
MENS' & BOYS' BOOTS, BROGANS, Ladies Shoes, Gingham, Counts, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Hanks, Drilling, Ticking, Kestuth, straw and Panama Hats, &c., which they offer for sale at San Francisco prices.
Intending to make Olympia their permanent seat of residence, the undersigned have made arrangements to receive with every vessel a new supply.

Merchants and Farmers, will find it to their interest to look at our goods before making their purchases.
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, April 20, 1853. 391f

NOTICE.

PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Sealacoom City, the following named articles:
Flour, Dried Apples,
Pilot Bread, Honey,
Pork, Alepsie,
Cheese, Pepper,
Beans, Ginger,
Butter, Salsaratus,
Sugar, Candy,
Coffee, Raisins,
Tobacco, Seneca,
Pipes, Axes, broad and narrow, Chisels, Locks, Hatchets claw,
Knives and forks,
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetings, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.
PHILIP KEACH.
Sealacoom City, April 20, 1853. 331f

NEW ARRIVAL!

JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonora," a large and desirable assortment of
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS, consisting of the following articles:
15,000 lbs California seed barley.
Flour, Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Rice, Beans,
Pork, molasses,
Tobacco Salsaratus,
Soap, Hats, Caps,
Pants, Vests, Coats,
Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of
Tubs, Buckets,
Washboards,
And a great variety of other articles which I will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Orders for goods filled with dispatch. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Timber and Spikes received in exchange for goods.
Alki, April 5, 1853 311f.

SHEEP!

THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, on or about the 25th June, 1853, One thousand Wether, and two hundred Ewe sheep of the best of the Leicesters, Southdowns, Cheviot and Merino breeds. For further information, apply to W. F. Tolmie, Fort Nisqually, or by letter, address "Care of Postmaster, Olympia, Washington Territory."
May 14. 6w

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M D., ABOUT fifteen miles below Olympia, on a Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted
HOSPITAL
at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application
March 26, 1853.—291f

Blacksmithing.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken an shop formerly occupied by A. J. Baldwin, and is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a superior manner, and at the lowest rates.
Plows—I have also commenced the manufacture of plows, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish the farmers with as good an article as can be found in any country.
JOHN L. CLARK.
Olympia, April 16, 1853. 321f

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Turnbull, Monroes & Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch, FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853—311f

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

G COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to
REPAIR ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY
G. C. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third Door below the Columbia Hotel.
April 26, 1853. 331f

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE LONG FINE TREE IN FRONT OF CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.
THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, please are parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them
EDMUND SYLVESTER
Olympia, April 19, '53. 311f

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, Sealacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whale oil, potatoes, grain, and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.
Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco, the Brig "Damascene," Capt. Hathaway, the Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Briggs may be relied upon for safe carriage of goods, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.
For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to
LAFAYETTE BALCH, Sealacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER, California Street Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct. 9, 1852 311f

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Breads and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disadvantage! THE SUBSCRIBER having lately and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of the country affords.
SADDLE HORSES, Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.
sept 11f F. A. CLARKE.

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms. He has now on hand:
100 cords wood;
40,000 shingles, and
two or three cargoes of square timber and piles.
Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia.
HERBERT JEAL.
March 19, '53—281f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE

THE SHIP PERSEA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address
WILLIAM PORTER, San Francisco.
Sept 11, 1852. 11f

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS, Portland, Oregon.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in some to suit, on

ADAMS & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON.
Also payable at the following banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany
Utica city Bank, Utica
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse
Bank of Auburn, Auburn
Bank of Utica, Buffalo
Rochester city Bank, Rochester
Geo Smith & Co, Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank, Detroit
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland
Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.
Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to
Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE
at market rates
Jan. 15, 1853. 311f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do, do Gold and Silver Timepieces; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with setts; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies; Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852 34f

CHEAT STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL THE undersigned, having just received a large stock of goods adapted to the wants of the traveling public, and a large assortment of goods, which will be sold at the lowest rates. All of which will be sold at the lowest rates. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. A word to the wise is sufficient.
O. A. BARNES
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 11f

THE KENDALL CO., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, the Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. R. Gore, and the Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gore. A good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 3d door from California street, Sept. 6, 1852. 311f

SCHICHTWOOT!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named ship has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 11f

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners, of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns in Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate on above terms, and throughout the Sound is rapidly growing in importance and value. If you have any applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments, all communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 11f

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Contractor in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug 26, 1852. 1 311f

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to
M. T. SIMMONS,
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 11f

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing or having accounts against the Kendall Co. are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs, previous to the departure of two of the parties of said Company, the States.
KENDALL CO.
by JOS. CUSHMAN, Agent.
Olympia, June 15, 1853. 311f

NOTICE.

BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA, OREGON.
EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains; the Termination of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty, Congress by the act of 5th Feb. 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of Congress has yet authorized the President to commence any on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 30th June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act, it is my duty to warn of settlers from the Indian country.
No assent or consent, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, to any settlement being made. The government alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title; and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.
BENJ. ALVORD,
Capt. 4th Infantry, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'd Head Quarters, Fort Drum,
Dalles of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1853.

W. C. Holman, Wm. M. Carpenter,
Woodford C. Holman & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sanson) San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, San Francisco.
Maj. William L. Smith, San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co.,
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Fort Townsend.
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

Notice!

NOW is your chance to

